

**LIBRARY**  
**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**







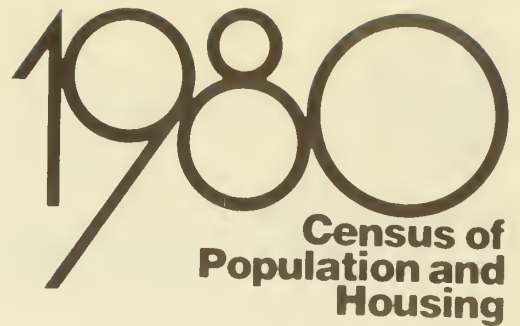
## Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Census  
HA  
201  
1980  
.A565ax  
PHC80-4  
pt. 49  
c. 4



# Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress

PART 49

**WASHINGTON**

PHC80-4-49

Issued July 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce  
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary  
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary  
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
John G. Keane, Director



## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

John G. Keane, Director

C. L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

### POPULATION DIVISION

Roger A. Herriot, Chief

### HOUSING DIVISION

Arthur F. Young, Chief

## Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the post-census data publication process. The Bureau was guided by Director, **Bruce Chapman**, and Deputy Director, **C.L. Kincannon**. Primary direction of the data publication program was performed by **James R. Wetzel**, Acting Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by **Peter A. Bounpane**, Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with **Barbara A. Bailar**, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, **Howard N. Hamilton**, Acting Associate Director for Information Technology, **James D. Lincoln**, then Associate Director for Administration, and **Stanley D. Moore**, Associate Director for Field Operations. The Director's staff was assisted by **Sherry L. Courtland**. Direction of the census enumeration and early processing activities was provided by **Vincent P. Barabba**, former Director; **Daniel B. Levine**, former Deputy Director; and **George E. Hall**, former Associate Director.

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, processing, and publication of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of **Peter A. Bounpane**, Acting Chief, assisted by **Rachel F. Brown** and **Roger O. Lepage**, Assistant Division Chiefs. The following Branch Chiefs were responsible for support services: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **H. Ray Dennis**, **Stephen E. Goldman**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**.

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of **Roger A. Herriot**, Chief, **Paula J. Schneider**, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, **Nampeo D. McKenney**, and **Arthur J. Norton**, Assistant Chiefs, and **Donald E. Starsinic**, Branch Chief.

Responsibility for developing the housing portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Housing Division, under the supervision of **Arthur F. Young**, Chief, **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Chief, and **William A. Downs**, Branch Chief. Important contributions were made by **Sherry A. Briscoe** and **Imelda Johnson**.

This report was designed and prepared by **Paul T. Zeisset**, Assistant Chief, Data User Services Division, assisted by **Penelope Harvison** and **Glenn W. King**.

Administration support was provided by the Administrative Services Division, **Robert L. Kirkland**, Chief, and **William C. Fanning**, Assistant Chief.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Operations Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, **James E. Steed**, **George M. Bowden**, and **Joseph J. Sferrella**, Assistant Chiefs.

Questionnaire processing procedures were developed in the Decennial Processing Staff, **James S. Werking**, then Chief, under the direction of **Harry O'Haver**, then Assistant Chief. The clerical coding and microfilming of the sample questionnaires were performed at three decennial processing locations as follows: Data Preparation Division, **Don L. Adams**, Chief; Jeffersonville Processing Office, **Robert L. Kirkland**, then Processing Manager; New Orleans Processing Office, **Robert L. Allen**, Chief; and Laguna Niguel Processing Office, **Robert N. Scheller**, Chief.

User services were provided by the Data User Services Division under the supervision of **Michael G. Garland**, Chief, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, and **Paul T. Zeisset**, Assistant Chiefs.

Data collection activities were supervised in the Field Division by **Lawrence T. Love**, Chief, under the direction of **Richard Blass**, **Charles Hancock**, and **George T. Reiner**, Assistant Chiefs, with the assistance of the directors and assistant directors of the Bureau's regional offices.

Geographic programs and plans were developed in the Geography Division under the direction of **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, **Joseph J. Knott**, **Robert W. Marx**, and **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Chiefs and **Donald I. Hirschfeld**. Map preparation was under the direction of **Danny E. Jones** and carried out in Data Preparation Division under the general supervision of **Don L. Adams**, Chief, and **J. Gary Doyle**. Geographic work was coordinated by **Dan N. Harding** and **Kevin Shaw**.

Publications editing, design, composition, and printing procurement were performed by the staff of the Publications Services Division, **Raymond J. Koski**, Chief; **Milton S. Andersen**, **Arlene C. Duckett**, and **Gerald A. Mann**, Branch Chiefs.

The Statistical Methods Division was largely responsible for weighting sample data and producing variance estimates. This work was supervised by **Charles D. Jones**, Chief; **Susan M. Miskura** and **Robert T. O'Reagan**, Assistant Chiefs. Important contributions were made by **David H. Diskin**, **Milton C. Fan**, **Thomas W. Harahush**, **Robert S. Jewett**, **J. Kim**, **Teresa A. Passalacqua**, **John H. Thompson**, and **Henry F. Woltman**.

The system design, technical specifications, assembly, and installation of the FOSDIC and Automated Camera Technology System were the responsibility of the Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Acting Chief, and **Robert J. Varson**, Branch Chief.

Many other persons participated in the various activities of the 1980 census. For a list of key personnel, refer to the *History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing*, (PHC80-R2).

### Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

1980 Census of population and housing.

Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress.  
PHC80-4

Issued March 1984

1. United States—Census, 20th, 1980. 2. United States. Congress—Election districts—Statistics. I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. Title.

HA201 1980a 312'.0973 82-600137 AACR2

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by draft on a U.S. bank.



## APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications . . . . .	A-1
B. Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics . . . . .	B-1
C. General Enumeration and Processing Procedures . . . . .	C-1
D. Accuracy of the Data . . . . .	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages . . . . .	E-1

## Introduction

GENERAL . . . . .	III
CONTENTS OF THE REPORT . . . . .	III
SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS . . . . .	IV
SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY . . . . .	IV

### GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 99th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1984. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia. PHC80-4 reports were issued for the 98th Congress for all States. Most States were redistricted for the 98th Congress based on the 1980 census. These districts will remain in effect until the elections of 1992 unless further action is taken by the State legislatures or courts. PHC80-4 reports for the 99th Congress will be issued only when a State redistricts for the 99th Congress. About a dozen States are expected to take this action.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for

districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data are also available for districts of the 98th Congress on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D and for the 99th Congress on Files 1H and 3H.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

### CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish

origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

## SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.

- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indicates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.
- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

## SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total population by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.





# Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress

## WASHINGTON

PHC80-4-49

### Contents

(Page numbers listed here omit the State prefix number which appears as part of the page number for each page. The prefix for this State is 49)

MAP	Page
Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places . . . . .	19

TABLES	
1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980 . . . . .	3
The State	
Congressional Districts	
2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980 . . . . .	4
The State	
Congressional Districts	
Counties	
Places of 10,000 or more	
3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980 . . . . .	7
The State	
Congressional Districts	
4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980 . . . . .	8
The State	
Congressional Districts	

TABLES	Page
5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980 . . . . .	9
The State	
Congressional Districts	
6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980 . . . . .	10
The State	
Congressional Districts	
7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980 . . . . .	11
The State	
Congressional Districts	
8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980 . . . . .	14
The State	
Congressional Districts	
9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980 . . . . .	15
The State	
Congressional Districts	
10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980 . . . . .	16
The State	
Congressional Districts	
11. Characteristics of Housing Units with Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980 . . . . .	17
The State	
Congressional Districts	

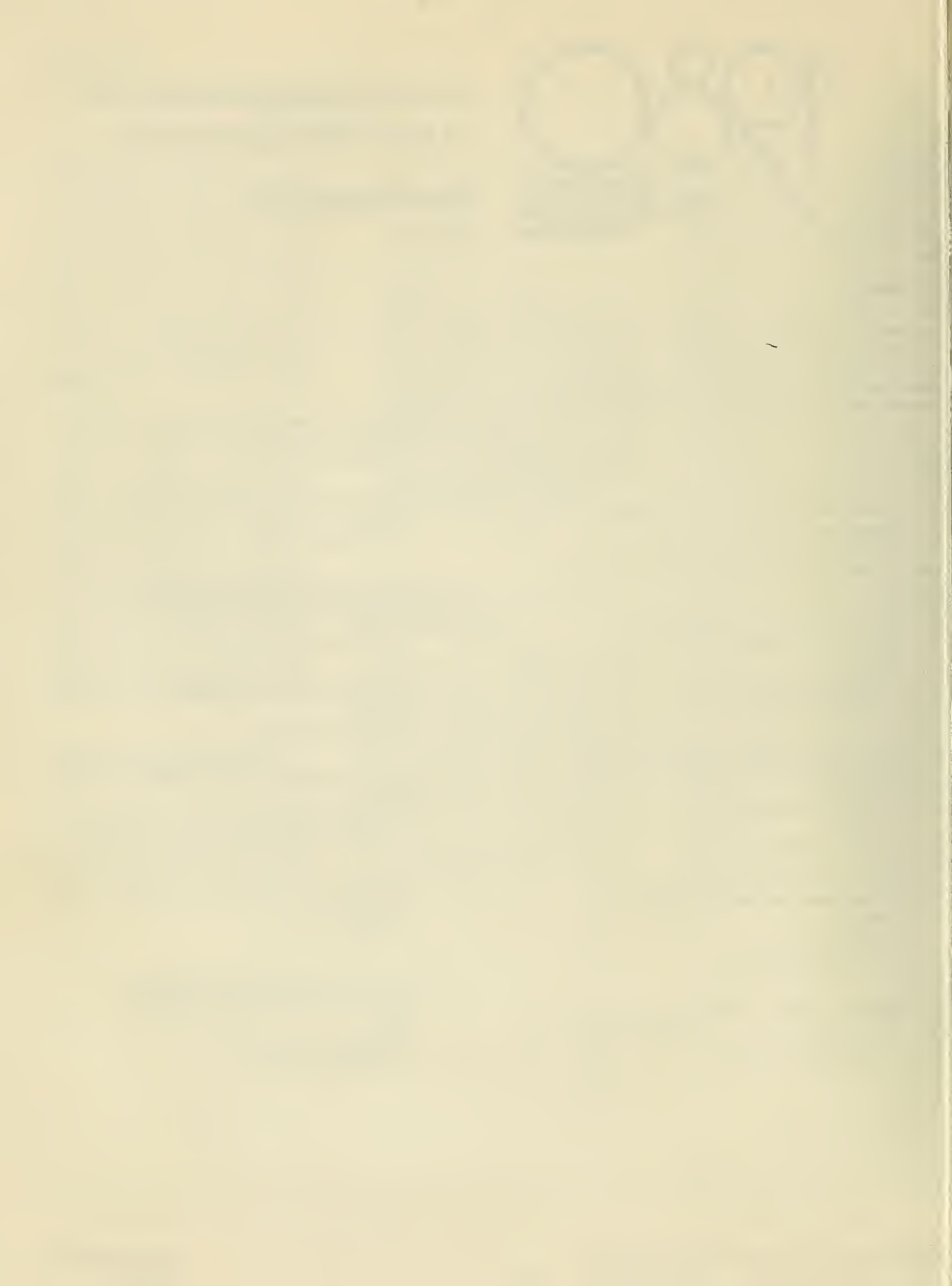


Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8.]

The State  
Congressional Districts

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>PERSONS</b>									
Total persons, 1980	4 132 156	516 378	516 568	516 473	516 426	516 719	516 561	516 531	516 500
Total persons, 1970	3 413 244	428 468	387 539	381 382	408 170	437 183	453 697	549 124	367 681
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	21.1	20.5	33.3	35.4	26.5	18.2	13.9	-5.9	40.5
Land area in square miles	66 512	471	12 475	6 833	25 824	17 662	733	131	2 384
Persons per square mile	62.1	1096.3	41.4	75.6	20.0	29.3	704.7	3943.0	216.7
Land area in square kilometers	172 264	1 220	32 310	17 697	66 885	45 744	1 897	338	6 173
Persons per square kilometer	24.0	423.3	16.0	29.2	7.7	11.3	272.3	1528.2	83.7
Urban	3 037 014	448 698	247 679	319 005	295 319	371 037	449 129	516 529	389 618
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>									
White	3 779 170	486 447	490 840	495 809	463 119	489 609	451 581	412 772	488 993
Black	105 574	4 632	2 501	3 070	4 721	5 705	31 675	48 051	5 219
Percent of total persons	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	6.1	9.3	1.0
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	60 804	4 252	12 370	6 208	12 661	7 817	6 488	7 003	4 005
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>	102 537	15 120	5 083	6 288	4 236	5 669	16 736	36 744	12 661
Other	84 071	5 927	5 774	5 098	31 689	7 919	10 081	11 961	5 622
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup>	120 016	8 934	9 511	8 264	44 562	11 700	14 660	13 669	8 716
Percent of total persons	2.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	8.6	2.3	2.8	2.6	1.7
<b>SEX</b>									
Male	2 052 307	254 751	257 575	255 016	258 370	253 853	261 445	253 040	258 257
Female	2 079 849	261 627	258 993	261 457	258 056	262 866	255 116	263 491	258 243
<b>AGE</b>									
Under 5 years	306 123	34 580	39 325	41 968	44 141	38 991	40 848	28 103	38 167
5 to 14 years	618 006	76 469	77 760	85 260	83 708	77 464	75 032	53 743	88 570
15 to 19 years	369 023	44 054	44 145	45 595	47 608	49 556	49 492	39 861	48 712
16 and 17 years	146 579	18 276	17 810	19 321	19 921	18 124	18 214	13 970	20 943
18 and 19 years	153 792	17 132	17 966	17 023	18 318	23 081	22 874	19 648	17 750
20 to 24 years	400 542	45 080	47 766	41 992	44 421	54 866	61 181	62 406	42 830
25 and 21 years	158 512	17 047	18 858	15 967	17 306	23 521	25 611	23 792	16 410
25 to 34 years	744 642	98 896	89 846	89 938	85 899	86 962	89 180	109 903	94 018
35 to 44 years	487 214	68 382	57 393	61 266	58 325	55 120	56 270	53 920	76 538
45 to 54 years	392 021	51 990	46 447	48 112	49 649	46 449	47 977	46 443	54 954
55 to 64 years	383 023	49 033	51 260	47 176	48 296	47 422	45 649	53 227	40 960
65 to 74 years	103 627	12 618	14 955	13 179	13 355	13 206	12 207	14 670	9 437
75 to 84 years	263 347	29 707	39 337	34 255	34 274	35 338	30 492	39 873	20 071
85 years and over	126 739	13 714	17 682	15 927	15 396	18 136	15 618	21 631	8 635
Median	41 476	4 473	5 607	4 984	4 709	6 415	4 822	7 421	3 045
	29.8	30.9	30.2	29.8	29.2	29.0	28.3	31.3	29.4
<b>VOTING-AGE PERSONS</b>									
Persons 18 years and over	2 992 796	378 407	373 304	360 673	359 287	373 789	374 063	414 472	358 801
Male	1 468 728	184 198	184 224	174 961	177 463	181 020	188 209	201 326	177 327
Female	1 524 068	194 209	189 080	185 712	181 824	192 769	185 854	213 146	181 474
White	2 765 145	358 907	357 884	348 498	328 738	356 410	331 025	341 974	341 709
Black	70 457	3 076	1 764	1 818	3 009	4 012	21 264	32 214	3 300
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	36 852	2 683	7 222	3 694	7 365	4 708	4 013	4 754	2 413
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>	72 761	10 260	3 305	3 927	2 872	4 131	11 708	28 184	8 374
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup>	69 593	5 425	5 301	4 559	24 215	6 679	9 131	9 350	4 933
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE</b>									
Households	1 540 510	190 198	192 575	190 617	186 061	189 948	187 763	224 405	178 943
Family households	1 079 038	138 751	139 089	139 655	138 031	132 595	133 227	119 558	138 132
With persons under 18 years	580 532	72 793	72 101	78 140	76 440	71 083	73 801	54 933	81 241
Married-couple families	914 736	119 577	120 208	119 290	119 711	112 437	111 116	92 335	120 062
With persons under 18 years	465 652	60 280	58 543	62 979	63 205	56 967	57 548	37 968	68 162
Female householder, no husband present	126 754	14 728	14 387	15 751	13 624	15 854	17 700	21 107	13 603
With persons under 18 years	93 904	10 205	10 918	12 271	10 446	11 734	13 669	14 160	10 501
Nonfamily households	461 472	51 447	53 486	50 962	48 030	57 353	54 536	104 847	40 811
Persons in households	4 023 273	507 917	503 824	510 253	509 183	493 658	491 073	496 134	511 231
Persons in nonfamily households	578 537	67 109	66 773	61 953	58 226	71 386	66 504	133 768	52 818
Persons living alone	372 269	39 389	43 289	42 391	40 224	46 903	45 195	83 487	31 391
65 years and over	126 348	12 675	16 989	16 028	14 676	18 113	15 658	24 885	7 324
Persons in group quarters	108 883	8 461	12 744	6 220	7 243	23 061	25 488	20 397	5 269
Inmate of institution	45 918	4 214	7 350	5 412	3 707	8 289	6 385	6 004	4 557
Persons per household	2.61	2.67	2.62	2.68	2.74	2.60	2.62	2.21	2.86
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Total housing units	1 689 450	199 755	230 106	210 198	211 073	208 517	201 293	236 816	191 692
Year-round housing units	1 650 411	199 143	213 631	203 572	203 061	204 605	199 618	236 666	190 115
Occupied housing units	1 540 510	190 198	192 575	190 617	186 061	189 948	187 763	224 405	178 943
With 1.01 or more persons per room	44 380	3 045	6 046	4 936	9 350	5 102	5 492	6 802	3 607
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	19 075	798	3 302	1 848	3 040	3 094	1 395	4 718	880
Owner-occupied housing units	1 011 319	138 508	133 493	129 515	124 684	126 540	114 748	112 247	131 584
Percent of occupied housing units	65.6	72.8	69.3	67.9	67.0	66.6	61.1	50.0	73.5
Renter-occupied housing units	529 191	51 690	59 082	61 102	61 377	63 408	73 015	112 158	47 359
With 1.01 or more persons per room	23 510	1 441	2 573	2 373	5 267	2 406	3 332	4 509	1 609
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	12 845	385	1 611	1 131	1 995	1 919	1 016	4 358	430
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
With 1.01 or more persons per room	232 228	15 791	30 951	26 902	50 797	27 240	28 502	32 622	19 423
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	36 132	1 731	6 674	3 407	6 918	5 961	2 717	6 773	1 951
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	796 287	116 248	98 470	98 252	87 119	96 843	97 213	95 917	106 225
Less than \$30,000	93 541	3 514	11 482	14 144	19 023	19 677	13 332	8 748	3 621
\$30,000 to \$49,999	191 489	11 649	26 150	29 144	27 167	35 479	30 480	20 361	11 059
\$50,000 to \$79,999	315 822	51 808	40 058	38 803	29 072	30 616	36 594	44 278	44 593
\$80,000 to \$99,999	96 472	23 663	10 410	8 961	6 658	6 311	8 727	11 660	20 082
\$100,000 to \$149,999	69 644	16 827	7 636	5 808	4 293	3 678	5 690	7 352	18 360
\$150,000 or more	29 319	8 787	2 734	1 392	906	1 082	2 390	3 518	8 510
Median	\$60 700	\$74 900	\$58 700	\$54 500	\$48 100	\$46 200	\$53 900	\$62 800	\$75 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	506 160	50 383	55 137	58 004	55 888	59 469	71 160	110 608	45 511
Less than \$150	100 100	4 644	12 020	12 109	16 281	17 462	13 257	20 170	4 157
\$150 to \$199	101 305	4 635	11 426	15 335	12 637	16 290	17 885	19 249	3 848
\$200 to \$249	101 069	7 294	11 422	13 390	9 243	11 282	18 915	23 418	6 105
\$250 to \$299	81 994	10 452	8 956	7 928	7 087	6 431	10 518	20 054	10 568
\$300 to \$399	74 265	14 642	6 747	5 849	5 066	3 692	6 496	18 513	13 260
\$400 or more	26 333	7 075	1 522	1 114	1 117	745	1 395	7 105	6 260
No cash rent	21 094	1 641	3 044	2 279	4 457	3 567	2 694	2 099	1 313
Median	\$220	\$287	\$211	\$202	\$186	\$181	\$208	\$232	\$288

<sup>1</sup>Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.

<sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts  
Counties  
Places of 10,000 or More**

	Total	Black	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Exclusive use	Family present	Persons per unit	Median value, owner	Median contract renter
The State -----	4 132 156	2.6	2.9	2 992 796	431 562	29.8	1 689 450	1 650 411	1 540 510	65.6	1.2	8.2	2.61	60 700	220
Congressional District 1 -----	516 378	0.9	1.7	378 407	47 894	30.9	199 755	199 143	190 198	72.8	0.4	7.7	2.67	74 900	287
COUNTIES															
King (pt.) -----	287 497	1.0	1.7	218 689	31 950	32.1	114 523	114 419	110 352	71.2	0.4	7.8	2.55	76 600	288
Kitsop (pt.) -----	61 912	0.9	2.1	42 964	5 493	30.5	23 827	23 367	21 544	75.6	0.9	6.1	2.82	73 100	230
Snohomish (pt.) -----	166 969	0.7	1.6	116 754	10 451	29.0	61 405	61 357	58 302	74.9	0.3	8.2	2.85	72 800	300
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Alderwood Manor (COP) -----	16 524	0.5	1.7	11 113	999	28.4	5 558	5 556	5 412	84.9	0.2	7.9	3.04	68 900	303
Edmonds city -----	27 679	0.5	1.5	20 735	2 949	33.6	10 706	10 705	10 338	69.4	0.3	8.4	2.64	82 800	296
Esperance (COP) -----	11 120	0.5	1.3	8 095	672	30.8	4 073	4 072	3 954	77.3	0.2	8.6	2.79	71 500	307
Inglewood (COP) -----	12 467	0.7	1.5	8 455	494	29.1	4 184	4 183	4 014	89.0	0.2	6.9	3.11	77 900	377
Juanito (COP) -----	17 232	1.3	1.7	11 603	765	28.0	6 174	6 174	5 778	76.7	0.3	8.6	2.92	76 300	334
Kingsgate (COP) -----	12 652	1.4	2.0	7 730	256	25.8	3 866	3 866	3 753	81.3	0.1	10.8	3.37	79 900	356
Kirkland city (pt.) -----	18 656	0.6	1.3	14 840	1 894	30.3	8 206	8 204	7 801	58.9	0.4	7.3	2.31	73 300	307
Lynnwood city -----	22 641	1.1	1.8	16 454	1 417	27.3	9 220	9 209	8 728	53.7	0.3	10.7	2.57	67 200	295
Mountlake Terrace city -----	16 534	1.1	2.4	11 516	730	27.0	6 150	6 148	5 834	68.2	0.2	10.7	2.82	62 200	323
North City-Ridgecrest (COP) -----	13 551	1.2	1.6	10 416	1 534	30.4	5 132	5 132	4 960	68.6	0.2	9.1	2.55	62 300	299
Redmond city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond Highlands (COP) -----	24 463	0.8	1.8	18 253	2 264	31.9	9 087	9 086	8 793	74.3	0.3	8.6	2.73	70 600	280
Seattle city (pt.) -----	121 352	1.4	1.9	100 040	19 912	35.5	53 850	53 818	52 164	65.6	0.4	7.7	2.26	74 900	278
Silver Lake-Fircrest (COP) (pt.) -----	7 483	0.5	0.7	4 872	278	27.7	2 484	2 484	2 392	87.3	0.2	7.2	3.13	71 200	297
Congressional District 2 -----	516 568	0.5	1.8	373 304	62 626	30.2	230 106	213 631	192 575	69.3	1.7	7.5	2.62	58 700	211
COUNTIES															
Clallam -----	51 648	0.2	1.3	37 682	7 312	31.7	21 851	21 395	19 996	70.7	1.4	7.0	2.54	58 400	197
Grays Harbor (pt.) -----	23 835	0.1	1.0	16 703	2 817	30.4	10 131	9 157	8 564	73.7	1.0	6.4	2.74	47 200	206
Island -----	44 048	1.5	2.6	31 733	4 821	29.3	20 872	18 108	15 859	66.9	1.3	6.3	2.67	66 600	213
Jefferson -----	15 965	0.3	1.3	11 987	2 518	35.0	8 826	8 254	6 359	75.4	3.9	6.7	2.46	53 500	179
King (pt.) -----	460	—	0.9	343	53	29.6	529	529	187	57.8	4.3	7.5	2.46	37 500	142
Mason -----	31 184	0.4	1.4	22 780	3 934	32.5	17 532	13 759	11 771	77.5	2.0	6.2	2.55	48 400	183
Son Juan -----	7 838	0.1	0.6	6 129	1 341	37.3	5 310	4 923	3 340	71.2	10.0	6.0	2.29	87 300	215
Skagit -----	64 138	0.1	3.1	46 569	8 782	32.0	27 775	26 552	24 472	71.4	1.7	7.6	2.58	52 600	193
Snohomish (pt.) -----	170 751	0.6	1.6	121 026	19 081	29.6	69 801	67 286	62 397	68.5	1.4	8.6	2.68	61 600	235
Whatcom -----	106 701	0.3	1.9	78 352	11 967	28.6	47 479	43 668	39 630	65.2	1.5	7.2	2.60	58 100	208
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Bellingham city -----	45 794	0.5	1.6	36 485	6 122	28.0	19 750	19 739	18 440	54.4	1.4	8.3	2.30	55 100	212
Everett city -----	54 413	1.1	1.7	40 856	7 861	30.7	23 912	23 894	22 358	53.8	1.4	11.1	2.38	57 000	236
Mount Vernon city -----	13 009	0.2	5.5	9 418	1 698	29.3	5 494	5 488	5 203	60.1	0.7	9.4	2.45	53 900	208
North Marysville (COP) -----	15 159	0.3	1.8	9 904	945	27.8	5 073	5 071	4 902	86.5	0.2	6.2	3.09	65 300	308
Oak Harbor city -----	12 271	2.7	4.1	7 744	586	24.5	4 407	4 401	4 107	44.2	0.4	8.2	2.97	61 900	217
Port Angeles city -----	17 311	0.3	1.5	12 927	2 551	31.7	7 288	7 283	6 937	61.7	1.1	8.8	2.42	52 600	192
Silver Lake-Fircrest (COP) (pt.) -----	2 816	0.9	0.4	1 848	102	29.0	857	857	838	91.3	—	7.6	3.36	71 700	344
Congressional District 3 -----	516 473	0.6	1.6	360 673	55 166	29.8	210 198	203 572	190 617	67.9	1.0	8.3	2.68	54 500	202
COUNTIES															
Clark (pt.) -----	190 005	0.9	1.6	130 173	17 252	28.9	72 064	71 912	68 043	67.2	0.5	8.7	2.76	60 600	211
Cowlitz -----	79 548	0.2	1.3	55 574	8 611	29.7	31 748	31 499	29 516	66.5	0.9	8.6	2.67	50 600	193
Grays Harbor (pt.) -----	42 479	0.1	1.5	30 643	5 579	31.2	18 467	17 778	16 617	67.0	1.8	8.3	2.53	41 500	191
Lewis -----	56 025	0.1	1.2	39 145	7 623	31.2	23 119	22 344	20 663	72.6	1.5	7.0	2.67	43 200	170
Pacific -----	17 237	0.2	1.0	12 828	2 968	35.9	10 949	7 598	6 940	74.9	1.1	5.7	2.44	36 200	154
Pierce (pt.) -----	3 083	0.3	1.1	2 123	369	31.3	1 635	1 214	1 110	74.9	3.1	7.2	2.77	45 200	138
Thurston -----	124 264	0.8	2.1	87 537	12 230	29.6	50 712	49 734	46 375	66.7	1.0	8.5	2.64	58 700	216
Wahkiakum -----	3 832	—	2.0	2 650	534	31.9	1 504	1 493	1 353	77.6	1.3	4.2	2.79	43 200	137
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Aberdeen city -----	18 739	0.2	1.6	13 578	2 623	30.4	8 088	8 079	7 539	58.4	2.8	9.3	2.44	40 300	188
Centralko city -----	11 555	0.2	1.2	8 487	2 205	31.9	5 039	5 029	4 698	60.7	1.3	9.1	2.38	39 200	178
Hazel Oell (COP) -----	15 386	0.9	1.7	10 791	1 291	29.8	6 211	6 199	5 777	61.9	0.2	9.6	2.65	66 300	212
Kelso city -----	11 129	0.1	1.4	7 858	1 269	28.3	4 794	4 783	4 373	55.9	1.3	11.7	2.52	41 900	176
Lacey city -----	13 940	1.0	2.3	10 083	1 941	30.1	5 838	5 828	5 425	50.9	0.2	9.2	2.48	57 500	240
Longview city -----	31 052	0.5	1.4	22 349	3 894	30.4	13 118	13 103	12 263	58.7	0.8	10.0	2.49	51 600	200
Olympia city -----	27 447	0.7	1.9	20 562	3 659	31.3	12 565	12 533	11 669	55.9	1.8	9.3	2.32	54 600	200
Vancouver city -----	42 834	1.5	1.7	32 894	6 707	31.4	19 894	19 880	18 808	47.5	0.9	10.7	2.21	48 300	193
Congressional District 4 -----	516 426	0.9	8.6	359 287	54 379	29.2	211 073	203 061	186 061	67.0	1.6	7.3	2.74	48 100	186

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State  
Congressional Districts  
Counties  
Places of 10,000 or More

Congressional District 4—Con.

COUNTIES

Benton .....	109 444	0.8	4.2	75 168	7 219	28.1	42 651	42 610	38 978	67.5	0.5	6.0	2.80	62 700	270
Chelan .....	45 061	0.1	3.0	33 432	6 828	33.2	22 140	19 514	17 792	65.2	2.4	6.9	2.49	48 500	176
Clark (pt.) .....	2 222	0.1	1.0	1 482	127	29.7	742	731	707	88.1	1.0	3.0	3.14	73 100	208
Oaughos .....	22 144	0.1	2.9	15 472	2 265	30.4	9 139	8 821	7 994	74.2	0.9	6.6	2.75	49 900	213
Franklin .....	35 025	4.1	15.5	23 371	2 661	26.7	13 316	13 122	11 985	63.1	1.1	7.6	2.90	54 800	217
Grant .....	48 522	1.1	11.3	32 716	4 754	28.8	20 271	19 633	17 158	68.2	0.6	6.7	2.80	36 000	151
Kittitas .....	24 877	0.6	1.3	19 104	2 942	27.7	11 709	10 758	9 496	59.3	1.2	6.6	2.40	39 600	155
Klickitat .....	15 822	0.1	3.0	10 980	1 943	30.4	6 498	6 364	5 754	68.2	3.5	6.0	2.73	39 500	138
Okanagan .....	30 639	0.1	2.0	21 338	3 870	31.2	13 588	12 407	11 361	71.0	4.8	7.5	2.67	39 900	148
Skamania .....	7 919	0.1	1.0	5 450	759	29.8	3 435	3 041	2 819	73.3	2.0	5.1	2.79	52 600	160
Walla Walla (pt.) .....	2 243	0.3	4.0	1 394	90	26.0	733	731	676	86.2	0.1	5.2	3.32	56 100	239
Yakima .....	172 508	0.9	14.8	119 380	20 921	29.6	66 851	65 329	61 341	66.3	1.9	8.9	2.77	42 900	165

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

East Wenatchee Bench (CDP) .....	11 410	0.1	1.3	7 815	988	29.9	4 204	4 195	3 922	79.5	0.4	7.1	2.88	55 100	238
Ellensburg city .....	11 752	1.0	1.6	9 672	1 232	23.8	4 891	4 890	4 585	39.5	1.0	8.0	2.13	40 900	157
Kennewick city .....	34 397	0.7	4.1	23 886	1 990	26.6	14 456	14 450	12 885	58.9	0.3	6.9	2.66	60 300	267
Moses Lake city .....	10 629	1.9	19.0	7 241	1 063	28.7	4 224	4 213	3 807	68.5	0.4	8.0	2.76	39 100	165
Posca city .....	17 944	7.4	20.9	12 459	1 846	26.7	7 484	7 451	6 666	51.1	1.4	10.1	2.65	46 200	217
Richland city .....	33 578	1.3	2.1	23 676	2 668	30.5	13 387	13 383	12 407	65.1	0.2	6.0	2.69	66 000	279
Wenatchee city .....	17 257	0.2	2.2	13 164	3 032	33.2	7 682	7 677	7 125	56.1	1.5	9.0	2.33	45 100	188
Yakima city .....	49 826	2.2	7.0	36 987	7 686	31.6	21 372	21 348	20 160	57.5	2.3	9.9	2.41	43 900	176

Congressional District 5

COUNTIES

Adams .....	13 267	0.3	22.3	8 642	1 154	27.7	5 049	4 943	4 488	66.9	0.5	6.6	2.92	38 200	154
Asotin .....	16 823	0.1	0.9	11 915	2 398	30.8	7 043	6 957	6 470	68.1	0.4	9.8	2.56	43 400	170
Columbia .....	4 057	—	2.8	2 965	727	37.2	1 819	1 747	1 578	72.5	0.6	6.4	2.52	31 000	129
Ferry .....	5 811	0.6	1.0	3 854	490	27.2	2 394	2 176	1 954	71.1	11.3	8.2	2.88	40 700	111
Garfield .....	2 468	—	0.2	1 791	415	36.8	1 142	1 091	942	70.6	0.4	3.7	2.59	30 500	123
Lincoln .....	9 604	—	0.8	6 946	1 615	35.4	4 336	4 104	3 687	72.8	1.5	4.2	2.56	30 900	130
Pend Oreille .....	8 580	0.1	1.2	5 807	1 034	31.3	4 688	3 902	3 002	77.7	6.9	5.7	2.82	33 000	129
Spokane .....	341 835	1.3	1.4	246 102	39 453	29.4	137 673	137 216	128 403	67.0	1.3	9.2	2.58	47 300	187
Stevens .....	28 979	0.1	1.1	19 048	2 966	28.7	12 550	10 867	9 846	79.1	6.2	6.2	2.92	44 800	157
Walla Walla (pt.) .....	45 192	1.6	5.5	34 156	6 356	30.9	17 405	17 287	16 299	63.3	0.8	8.1	2.52	46 100	166
Whitman .....	40 103	1.4	1.6	32 563	3 281	23.6	14 418	14 315	13 279	50.6	0.9	4.3	2.47	47 000	183

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Dishman (CDP) .....	10 169	0.2	1.1	7 496	1 248	30.7	4 257	4 254	3 975	67.8	0.4	9.5	2.50	47 600	219
Opportunity (CDP) .....	21 241	0.4	1.3	14 415	1 744	29.3	7 894	7 892	7 439	68.6	0.2	10.2	2.84	57 500	223
Pullman city .....	23 579	2.3	2.1	20 612	729	21.8	7 142	7 140	6 923	33.0	1.2	4.1	2.38	65 700	195
Spokane city .....	171 300	1.6	1.5	129 341	26 166	30.5	76 041	76 010	70 916	61.5	2.0	10.3	2.35	41 300	181
Walla Walla city .....	25 618	2.4	5.5	19 802	4 037	31.8	10 172	10 153	9 703	59.5	1.0	8.7	2.35	42 300	169

Congressional District 6

COUNTIES

King (pt.) .....	218	0.5	—	216	69	58.5	118	118	114	98.2	—	0.9	1.91	93 300	...
Kitsap (pt.) .....	85 240	2.5	2.9	61 898	9 036	28.6	33 500	33 258	31 265	61.6	0.9	8.4	2.59	52 000	200
Pierce (pt.) .....	431 103	6.8	2.8	311 949	41 827	28.2	167 675	166 242	156 384	61.0	0.7	9.6	2.62	54 300	210

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Bremerton city .....	36 208	4.3	3.6	28 100	4 529	27.3	14 960	14 936	14 067	43.2	1.0	9.4	2.31	46 000	193
Fort Lewis (CDP) .....	23 761	23.8	9.1	17 666	112	21.2	3 407	3 407	3 241	0.6	0.5	3.1	3.85	65 000	229
Lakes District (CDP) .....	54 533	9.2	4.8	40 570	3 588	26.9	22 589	22 571	21 079	49.7	0.6	9.8	2.54	64 000	214
Parkland (CDP) .....	23 355	3.6	2.1	17 192	1 832	25.3	8 455	8 453	8 084	60.1	0.5	10.4	2.65	48 900	204
Puyallup city .....	18 251	0.4	1.5	13 021	2 538	31.0	7 018	7 012	6 683	68.0	0.4	8.7	2.65	54 800	206
Tacoma city .....	158 501	9.2	2.4	116 074	21 460	29.7	67 759	67 714	63 405	58.7	0.9	11.6	2.44	44 400	186
University Place (CDP) .....	20 381	3.7	1.9	14 663	1 346	29.6	8 088	8 087	7 725	61.5	0.2	9.2	2.63	69 000	256

Congressional District 7

COUNTIES

King (pt.) .....	516 531	9.3	2.6	414 472	68 925	31.3	236 816	236 666	224 405	50.0	2.1	9.4	2.21	62 800	232
------------------	---------	-----	-----	---------	--------	------	---------	---------	---------	------	-----	-----	------	--------	-----

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts  
Counties  
Places of 10,000 or More**

Persons						Housing units										
	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied				Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
	Total	Black	Spanish origin¹	18 years and over	65 years and over				Median	Total	Owner	Percent				
												Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use				Family with female householder, no husband present
<b>PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE</b>																
Bryn Mawr-Skyway (CDP) .....	11 754	7.2	1.8	8 801	1 071	32.7	4 600	4 600	4 453	76.1	0.4	8.4	2.64	66 300	259	
Burien (CDP) (pt.) .....	11 911	0.8	2.6	9 096	1 230	31.3	4 935	4 934	4 726	55.6	0.3	8.6	2.48	65 400	272	
Cascade-Fairwood (COP) (pt.) .....	3 122	1.7	1.7	2 270	176	29.0	1 265	1 260	1 200	57.8	0.3	5.8	2.60	65 100	279	
East Renton Highlands (COP) (pt.) .....	4 268	1.1	1.6	2 716	113	27.7	1 331	1 331	1 295	91.1	0.2	7.4	3.30	69 800	336	
Kent city (pt.) .....	16 964	0.9	2.2	12 570	1 261	29.7	7 436	7 421	6 767	59.1	0.5	7.1	2.50	70 600	262	
Lakeland North (COP) (pt.) .....	436	—	4.6	283	10	25.9	127	127	126	84.9	—	9.5	3.46	63 300	364	
Renton city (pt.) .....	27 734	2.3	2.0	21 073	2 982	30.6	12 406	12 383	11 563	55.5	0.7	9.4	2.36	62 400	241	
Riverton (CDP) .....	14 182	1.3	2.4	10 729	1 159	29.5	6 161	6 151	5 778	58.6	0.6	9.2	2.45	58 000	250	
Seattle city (pt.) .....	372 494	12.1	2.8	306 843	56 262	31.6	176 189	176 109	167 305	46.5	2.6	9.6	2.11	62 200	224	
Volley Ridge (COP) (pt.) .....	11 109	1.6	2.6	8 663	823	30.5	5 091	5 085	4 688	63.0	0.3	7.8	2.37	62 600	271	
White Center—Shorewood (COP) .....	19 362	1.5	3.4	13 803	1 796	29.3	7 497	7 497	7 228	59.4	0.5	14.0	2.68	60 900	229	
Congressional District 7 .....	516 500	1.0	1.7	358 801	31 751	29.4	191 692	190 115	178 943	73.5	0.5	7.6	2.86	75 900	288	
<b>COUNTIES</b>																
King (pt.) .....	465 043	1.1	1.7	324 553	28 417	29.5	173 570	172 605	162 205	72.4	0.5	7.7	2.84	77 200	291	
Pierce (pt.) .....	51 457	0.6	1.3	34 248	3 334	28.1	18 122	17 510	16 738	84.8	0.8	7.0	3.01	62 400	209	
<b>PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE</b>																
Auburn city .....	26 417	0.5	1.9	19 335	2 586	28.7	11 343	11 332	10 396	53.2	0.5	10.1	2.50	61 900	249	
Bellevue city .....	73 903	1.4	1.7	54 611	4 556	30.9	29 315	29 311	27 871	61.9	0.2	8.0	2.63	90 300	321	
Burien (COP) (pt.) .....	11 278	0.4	1.8	8 749	1 163	33.7	4 712	4 711	4 562	65.6	0.2	7.6	2.45	73 100	254	
Cascade-Fairwood (CDP) (pt.) .....	13 817	2.1	1.8	8 937	289	27.9	4 639	4 634	4 338	84.1	0.1	7.4	3.19	75 000	333	
Dumas Bay—Twin Lakes (CDP) .....	14 535	1.8	2.3	9 309	273	27.0	4 994	4 994	4 584	77.8	0.2	6.6	3.17	76 900	335	
East Renton Highlands (COP) (pt.) .....	7 765	1.1	1.8	5 079	283	28.6	2 422	2 418	2 368	88.4	0.2	6.9	3.28	69 200	265	
Kent city (pt.) .....	6 188	2.6	2.4	4 565	273	25.1	3 571	3 569	2 744	34.3	0.4	10.8	2.26	64 800	289	
Kirkland city (pt.) .....	123	1.6	0.8	100	14	33.6	53	53	49	79.6	—	8.2	2.51	87 500	400	
Lakeland North (CDP) (pt.) .....	11 015	1.0	2.1	6 949	295	26.5	3 399	3 397	3 278	82.2	0.1	9.6	3.36	66 500	294	
Mercer Island city .....	21 522	1.3	1.6	15 407	1 779	35.8	7 800	7 794	7 514	78.6	0.1	7.7	2.85	133 800	330	
Newport Hills (CDP) .....	12 245	1.8	1.5	8 319	467	31.5	4 174	4 172	3 969	85.7	0.1	7.6	3.09	85 600	359	
North Hill (CDP) .....	10 170	0.6	1.5	7 278	536	30.5	3 659	3 659	3 559	78.6	0.1	7.5	2.86	67 900	270	
Redmond city (pt.) .....	23 318	1.0	1.8	16 056	1 251	29.3	8 728	8 721	8 124	76.0	0.3	7.3	2.83	85 000	357	
Renton city (pt.) .....	2 878	4.2	2.3	1 985	89	26.6	1 188	1 187	1 023	58.9	0.1	8.1	2.81	70 200	315	
Volley Ridge (COP) (pt.) .....	6 852	2.1	2.3	5 365	473	28.8	3 087	3 084	2 874	47.4	0.3	8.7	2.32	67 700	292	
West Federal Way (COP) .....	16 872	1.7	2.1	11 712	874	27.2	6 437	6 435	5 977	64.3	0.2	10.4	2.78	63 500	279	

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race



Table 3. **General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

**URBAN AND RURAL**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>4 132 156</b>	<b>516 298</b>	<b>516 460</b>	<b>516 458</b>	<b>516 445</b>	<b>516 721</b>	<b>516 595</b>	<b>516 576</b>	<b>516 603</b>
Urban .....	3 039 458	448 416	247 573	319 032	295 177	371 417	449 301	516 565	391 977
Inside urbanized areas .....	2 623 930	442 027	135 577	252 400	193 114	267 063	435 252	516 565	381 932
Outside urbanized areas .....	415 528	6 389	111 996	66 632	102 063	104 354	14 049	—	10 045
Rural .....	1 092 698	67 882	268 887	197 426	221 268	145 304	67 294	11	124 626
Farm .....	81 664	867	11 793	9 379	36 258	18 497	1 956	—	2 914

**ANCESTRY**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>4 132 156</b>	<b>516 298</b>	<b>516 460</b>	<b>516 458</b>	<b>516 445</b>	<b>516 721</b>	<b>516 595</b>	<b>516 576</b>	<b>516 603</b>
Single ancestry group .....	1 673 949	200 468	200 164	185 875	216 662	216 701	216 074	248 118	189 887
Dutch .....	38 719	3 847	13 258	3 619	4 964	3 693	2 788	2 635	3 915
English .....	360 608	45 731	45 671	46 938	50 219	47 761	39 855	39 135	45 298
French .....	44 561	4 663	5 343	5 414	6 774	6 409	5 570	5 073	5 315
German .....	327 907	34 390	35 659	42 199	46 118	60 682	40 669	30 985	37 205
Greek .....	5 583	1 201	575	450	359	513	562	1 344	579
Hungarian .....	5 540	978	648	477	468	547	546	1 077	799
Irish .....	137 816	16 327	16 151	17 405	16 411	21 741	15 997	17 590	16 194
Italian .....	41 324	4 784	3 550	3 493	3 120	6 901	6 058	7 363	6 055
Norwegian .....	107 819	19 822	18 175	10 386	7 069	11 418	14 341	13 869	12 739
Polish .....	22 370	2 824	2 703	3 214	1 574	2 156	3 308	3 358	3 233
Portuguese .....	3 577	499	468	531	353	390	526	389	421
Russian .....	9 326	1 474	556	630	665	756	761	2 793	1 691
Scottish .....	35 216	5 314	4 685	3 745	3 690	5 132	3 650	4 717	4 283
Swedish .....	66 490	10 380	10 551	7 860	5 100	8 603	7 634	8 451	7 911
Ukrainian .....	3 363	442	491	333	217	390	437	584	469
Other .....	463 730	47 792	41 680	39 181	69 561	39 609	73 372	108 755	43 780
Multiple ancestry group .....	1 824 486	248 721	234 275	240 315	206 589	223 787	221 130	197 860	251 809
Ancestry not specified .....	633 721	67 109	82 021	90 268	93 194	76 233	79 391	70 598	74 907
Not reported .....	408 436	45 116	50 409	51 171	60 929	46 641	53 486	51 283	49 401

**Selected multiple ancestry groups:**

English and other group(s) .....	762 158	106 128	97 453	99 682	90 395	91 410	88 068	81 413	107 609
French and other group(s) .....	271 575	35 814	34 369	35 951	32 801	33 304	33 877	28 170	37 289
German and other group(s) .....	777 625	99 303	95 065	106 541	93 331	105 637	93 888	76 355	107 505
Irish and other group(s) .....	687 178	88 803	87 134	93 028	83 030	89 450	82 509	73 612	89 612
Italian and other group(s) .....	65 336	8 860	6 923	7 200	5 489	8 813	9 562	8 256	10 233
Polish and other group(s) .....	48 498	7 003	5 478	6 514	3 738	4 971	6 681	6 231	7 882

**HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>In households</b> .....	<b>4 023 096</b>	<b>507 874</b>	<b>503 623</b>	<b>510 279</b>	<b>509 281</b>	<b>493 516</b>	<b>491 070</b>	<b>496 108</b>	<b>511 345</b>
Family householder .....	1 086 319	139 682	139 400	140 380	139 644	133 474	134 132	120 243	139 364
Nonfamily householder: .....	215 964	22 799	25 172	23 476	22 722	25 444	25 558	50 226	20 567
Male .....	240 402	28 017	27 632	26 990	24 431	31 169	28 480	54 161	19 522
Female .....	923 828	120 256	120 859	120 737	120 955	113 662	112 619	93 903	120 837
Other relatives .....	1 398 218	176 069	172 286	183 245	186 668	171 487	172 846	141 697	193 920
Nonrelatives .....	158 365	21 051	18 274	15 451	14 861	18 280	17 435	35 878	17 135
Persons per household .....	2.61	2.67	2.62	2.67	2.73	2.60	2.61	2.21	2.85
Persons per family .....	3.14	3.12	3.10	3.17	3.20	3.14	3.13	2.96	3.26

**PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>1 542 685</b>	<b>190 498</b>	<b>192 204</b>	<b>190 846</b>	<b>186 797</b>	<b>190 087</b>	<b>188 170</b>	<b>224 630</b>	<b>179 453</b>
1 person .....	371 103	39 256	43 096	42 199	40 099	46 714	44 939	83 595	31 205
2 persons .....	516 738	66 016	69 088	63 689	62 209	64 031	61 706	73 895	56 104
3 persons .....	252 181	30 029	30 371	31 663	30 616	30 289	32 811	29 852	33 550
4 persons .....	232 909	31 626	28 615	30 975	29 622	27 799	28 248	21 124	34 900
5 persons .....	109 309	13 862	13 660	14 531	14 565	13 492	13 200	9 912	16 087
6 or more persons .....	60 445	6 709	7 374	7 789	9 686	7 762	7 266	6 252	7 607

**FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 086 319</b>	<b>139 682</b>	<b>139 400</b>	<b>140 380</b>	<b>139 644</b>	<b>133 474</b>	<b>134 132</b>	<b>120 243</b>	<b>139 364</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	566 773	71 325	70 008	76 592	74 361	69 619	72 281	52 500	80 087
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>928 161</b>	<b>121 121</b>	<b>120 870</b>	<b>121 205</b>	<b>121 952</b>	<b>114 052</b>	<b>113 165</b>	<b>94 014</b>	<b>121 782</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	462 836	59 949	57 561	62 845	62 696	56 778	57 637	37 472	67 898
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>122 788</b>	<b>14 421</b>	<b>14 031</b>	<b>15 216</b>	<b>13 335</b>	<b>15 245</b>	<b>16 913</b>	<b>20 328</b>	<b>13 299</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	86 533	9 605	10 037	11 453	9 415	10 875	12 435	12 739	9 974

**TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>Persons in group quarters</b> .....	<b>109 060</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>12 837</b>	<b>6 179</b>	<b>7 164</b>	<b>23 205</b>	<b>25 525</b>	<b>20 468</b>	<b>5 258</b>
Inmate of mental hospital .....	3 275	3 196	332	200	132	758	1 085	383	189
Inmate of home for the aged .....	27 970	2 824	4 109	3 468	2 654	4 309	3 417	4 024	3 165
Inmate of other institution .....	13 688	1 027	2 873	1 686	754	3 125	1 710	1 404	1 109
In college dormitory .....	30 302	541	2 497	557	2 207	12 371	2 580	9 322	227
Other, in group quarters .....	33 825	3 836	3 026	268	1 417	2 642	16 733	5 335	568

**MARITAL STATUS**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>Male, 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 578 995</b>	<b>197 948</b>	<b>197 402</b>	<b>189 723</b>	<b>192 408</b>	<b>194 569</b>	<b>201 989</b>	<b>211 789</b>	<b>193 167</b>
Single .....	455 065	54 983	52 514	46 004	48 650	57 602	61 389	81 687	52 236
Now married, except separated .....	959 281	125 259	124 327	124 020	125 784	117 415	119 155	98 843	124 478
Separated .....	24 064	2 553	2 678	2 697	2 840	2 429	3 581	4 784	2 502
Widowed .....	31 145	2 866	4 317	4 142	3 608	4 234	5 107	5 330	2 541
Divorced .....	109 440	12 287	13 566	12 860	11 526	12 889	13 757	21 145	11 410
<b>Female, 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 629 953</b>	<b>207 400</b>	<b>201 879</b>	<b>199 721</b>	<b>196 203</b>	<b>205 737</b>	<b>199 171</b>	<b>223 179</b>	<b>196 663</b>
Single .....	338 476	43 975	36 670	34 549	34 712	45 633	38 838	64 163	39 936
Now married, except separated .....	947 689	123 238	124 017	123 277	123 562	116 446	116 237	97 561	123 351
Separated .....	30 767	3 341	3 539	3 925	3 364	3 382	4 561	5 252	3 403
Widowed .....	167 615	18 561	21 385	20 661	20 163	23 114	21 148	28 987	13 596
Divorced .....	145 406	18 285	16 268	17 309	14 402	17 162	18 387	27 216	16 377

**FERTILITY**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>Women 15 to 44 years</b> .....	<b>983 247</b>	<b>127 197</b>	<b>116 531</b>	<b>119 307</b>	<b>116 484</b>	<b>122 387</b>	<b>120 478</b>	<b>129 515</b>	<b>131 348</b>
Children ever born .....	1 256 499	146 310	161 042	172 715	175 121	158 188	157 197	113 675	172 251
Per 1,000 women .....	1 278	1 150	1 382	1 448	1 503	1 293	1 305	878	1 311

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8)

**The State  
Congressional Districts****NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>4 132 156</b>	<b>516 298</b>	<b>516 460</b>	<b>516 458</b>	<b>516 445</b>	<b>516 721</b>	<b>516 595</b>	<b>516 576</b>	<b>516 603</b>
Native .....	3 893 096	480 384	490 319	497 486	491 289	496 278	483 798	465 514	488 028
Born in State of residence .....	1 981 551	253 509	271 214	241 980	251 829	258 995	223 228	235 166	245 630
Born in different State .....	1 870 170	221 821	214 343	251 509	236 252	232 841	250 208	225 275	237 921
Born abroad, at sea, etc. ....	41 375	5 054	4 762	3 997	3 208	4 442	10 362	5 073	4 477
Foreign born .....	239 060	35 914	26 141	18 972	25 156	20 443	32 797	51 062	28 575

**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO  
SPEAK ENGLISH**

<b>Persons 5 to 17 years</b> .....	<b>833 853</b>	<b>103 596</b>	<b>104 321</b>	<b>113 959</b>	<b>113 273</b>	<b>104 047</b>	<b>101 446</b>	<b>73 893</b>	<b>119 318</b>
Speak only English at home .....	787 147	98 586	100 433	109 877	100 961	99 628	96 483	67 083	114 096
Speak a language other than English at home .....	46 706	5 010	3 888	4 082	12 312	4 419	4 963	6 810	5 222
Spanish language spoken at home .....	19 584	857	1 540	1 157	10 694	2 055	1 186	1 105	990
Speak English very well or well .....	16 524	767	1 328	977	8 831	1 673	1 115	963	870
Speak English not well or not at all .....	3 060	90	212	180	1 863	382	71	142	120
Other language spoken at home .....	27 122	4 153	2 348	2 925	1 618	2 364	3 777	5 705	4 232
Speak English very well or well .....	22 552	3 658	2 103	2 306	1 418	1 951	3 189	4 395	3 532
Speak English not well or not at all .....	4 570	495	245	619	200	413	588	1 310	700
<b>Persons 18 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 992 563</b>	<b>378 469</b>	<b>372 843</b>	<b>360 532</b>	<b>359 071</b>	<b>373 656</b>	<b>374 490</b>	<b>414 655</b>	<b>358 847</b>
Speak only English at home .....	2 774 121	351 194	352 824	342 919	325 185	352 653	344 156	367 398	337 792
Speak a language other than English at home .....	218 442	27 275	20 019	17 613	33 886	21 003	30 334	47 257	21 055
Spanish language spoken at home .....	58 905	3 970	4 770	3 715	23 663	6 187	6 393	6 821	3 380
Speak English very well or well .....	47 435	3 640	4 307	3 310	16 124	5 047	5 859	6 057	3 097
Speak English not well or not at all .....	11 470	330	463	405	7 539	1 140	534	776	283
Other language spoken at home .....	159 537	23 305	15 249	13 898	10 223	14 816	23 941	40 430	17 675
Speak English very well or well .....	139 756	20 868	14 091	12 188	9 273	13 189	21 292	33 203	15 652
Speak English not well or not at all .....	19 781	2 437	1 158	1 710	950	1 627	2 649	7 227	2 023

**MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND  
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY**

<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 799 975</b>	<b>251 246</b>	<b>202 730</b>	<b>205 292</b>	<b>212 542</b>	<b>207 764</b>	<b>218 581</b>	<b>257 209</b>	<b>244 611</b>
Car, truck, or van .....	1 509 452	211 947	174 650	184 524	180 959	171 837	182 572	185 251	217 712
Drive alone .....	1 168 782	162 163	135 995	145 384	135 693	135 718	139 657	143 897	170 275
Carpool .....	340 670	49 784	38 655	39 140	45 266	36 119	42 915	41 354	47 437
Public transportation .....	95 834	18 821	3 051	2 793	2 310	6 263	7 507	42 856	12 233
Walked only .....	102 171	7 592	12 730	8 560	14 594	18 306	16 759	18 042	5 588
Other means .....	46 112	7 326	5 666	4 322	5 942	5 054	7 289	6 068	4 445
Worked at home .....	46 406	5 560	6 633	5 093	8 737	6 304	4 454	4 992	4 633
Persons per private vehicle .....	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.17	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.14

**SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

<b>Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>1 122 034</b>	<b>142 565</b>	<b>134 370</b>	<b>138 255</b>	<b>135 971</b>	<b>155 296</b>	<b>135 011</b>	<b>128 291</b>	<b>152 275</b>
Nursery school (0 to 8 years) .....	52 611	8 107	5 859	6 334	5 823	5 742	6 769	5 790	8 187
Public .....	18 435	2 245	1 983	2 036	2 745	2 104	2 308	2 308	2 402
Private .....	34 176	5 862	3 876	4 298	3 078	3 638	4 157	3 482	5 785
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years) .....	561 690	69 868	70 962	77 757	76 210	70 244	67 804	48 744	80 101
Public .....	519 119	61 834	66 921	73 786	72 476	64 711	63 072	41 691	74 628
Private .....	42 571	8 034	4 041	3 971	3 734	5 533	4 732	7 053	5 473
High school (1 to 4 years) .....	264 729	33 445	31 925	34 334	34 653	32 903	32 945	25 024	39 500
Public .....	249 988	30 649	30 846	33 394	33 670	30 878	31 082	21 980	37 489
Private .....	14 741	2 796	1 079	940	983	2 025	1 863	3 044	2 011
College .....	243 004	31 145	25 624	19 830	19 285	46 407	27 493	48 733	24 487
Public .....	209 467	27 008	24 341	17 913	18 415	38 316	20 081	42 157	21 236
Private .....	33 537	4 137	1 283	1 917	870	8 091	7 412	6 576	3 251

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

<b>Persons 25 years old and over</b> .....	<b>2 439 417</b>	<b>316 314</b>	<b>307 595</b>	<b>301 673</b>	<b>296 644</b>	<b>295 942</b>	<b>290 294</b>	<b>332 830</b>	<b>298 125</b>
Elementary (0 to 8 years) .....	252 239	18 918	36 240	35 029	47 605	32 759	29 450	35 172	17 066
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	294 156	27 447	41 761	43 175	41 940	34 016	38 547	39 726	27 544
4 years .....	911 171	109 384	123 212	120 279	108 755	110 987	119 359	109 982	109 213
College: 1 to 3 years .....	519 533	77 610	62 173	60 423	54 966	64 849	59 493	69 759	70 260
4 or more years .....	462 318	82 955	44 209	42 767	43 378	53 331	43 445	78 191	74 042
Percent high school graduates .....	77.6	85.3	74.6	74.1	69.8	77.4	76.6	77.5	85.0

**RESIDENCE IN 1975**

<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>3 825 134</b>	<b>481 425</b>	<b>477 395</b>	<b>475 114</b>	<b>472 625</b>	<b>477 401</b>	<b>476 097</b>	<b>487 700</b>	<b>477 377</b>
Same house .....	1 669 915	219 242	203 374	205 036	206 849	208 041	196 076	227 611	203 686
Different house in United States .....	2 067 306	250 746	266 454	263 666	258 656	260 523	261 470	242 501	263 290
Same county .....	1 059 473	119 502	127 628	131 253	120 373	128 416	129 445	149 317	153 539
Different county .....	1 007 833	131 244	138 826	132 413	138 283	132 107	132 025	93 184	109 751
Same State .....	386 732	59 240	63 815	49 146	67 113	51 937	36 261	28 431	30 789
Different State .....	621 101	72 004	75 011	83 267	71 170	80 170	95 764	64 753	78 962
Northeast .....	46 458	6 779	4 602	3 462	5 074	3 986	9 180	6 915	6 460
North Central .....	94 494	11 486	9 652	9 759	9 465	9 995	16 228	13 188	14 721
South .....	93 227	10 045	10 634	8 948	10 522	8 979	23 748	9 706	10 645
West .....	386 922	43 694	50 123	61 098	46 109	57 210	46 608	34 944	47 136
Abroad .....	87 913	11 437	7 567	6 412	7 120	8 837	18 551	17 588	10 401

**VETERAN STATUS**

<b>Civilian persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>3 086 885</b>	<b>391 246</b>	<b>384 190</b>	<b>378 548</b>	<b>378 492</b>	<b>387 942</b>	<b>360 432</b>	<b>427 469</b>	<b>378 566</b>
Veteran .....	617 422	81 392	77 355	78 001	69 224	73 063	82 830	75 165	80 392
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over .....	20.0	20.8	20.1	20.6	18.3	18.8	23.0	17.6	21.2
Male veteran .....	590 132	77 847	74 117	74 707	66 598	69 922	77 872	71 591	77 478
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over .....	39.5	41.3	39.6	40.7	35.6	37.5	46.4	34.5	41.5

**WORK DISABILITY STATUS**

<b>Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years</b> .....	<b>2 690 196</b>	<b>347 883</b>	<b>324 470</b>	<b>323 211</b>	<b>323 509</b>	<b>328 286</b>	<b>338 898</b>	<b>357 652</b>	<b>346 287</b>
With a work disability .....	235 684	23 700	31 002	30 910	30 674	30 777	33 482	32 233	22 906
Not in labor force .....	129 114	11 325	17 884	17 421	16 957	17 760	19 108	17 658	11 001
Prevented from working .....	98 294	8 287	13 558	13 350	13 276	13 437	14 646	13 823	7 917

**PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS**

<b>Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years</b> .....	<b>2 690 196</b>	<b>347 883</b>	<b>324 470</b>	<b>323 211</b>	<b>323 509</b>	<b>328 286</b>	<b>338 898</b>	<b>357 652</b>	<b>346 287</b>
With a public transportation disability .....	33 077	3 711	3 977	3 950	3 963	4 003	4 709	5 279	3 485
<b>Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>406 564</b>	<b>45 239</b>	<b>59 142</b>	<b>51 930</b>	<b>51 955</b>	<b>56 008</b>	<b>47 898</b>	<b>65 335</b>	<b>29 057</b>
With a public transportation disability .....	49 782	5 589	6 268	6 273	5 709	6 521	6 558	8 988	3 876



**Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>The State</b>									
<b>Congressional Districts</b>									
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over .....	<b>3 140 153</b>	<b>396 936</b>	<b>390 765</b>	<b>380 243</b>	<b>378 832</b>	<b>392 198</b>	<b>392 815</b>	<b>428 755</b>	<b>379 609</b>
Labor force .....	1 990 883	271 418	229 649	232 266	238 353	231 152	241 846	282 019	264 180
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	63.4	68.4	58.8	61.1	62.9	58.9	61.6	65.8	69.6
Civilian labor force .....	1 937 615	265 728	223 074	230 571	238 013	226 896	209 463	280 733	263 137
Employed .....	1 794 354	251 924	202 122	210 531	216 938	208 630	191 365	263 412	249 432
Unemployed .....	143 261	13 804	20 952	20 040	21 075	18 266	18 098	17 321	13 705
Percent of civilian labor force .....	7.4	5.2	9.4	8.7	8.9	8.1	8.6	6.2	5.2
Not in labor force .....	1 149 270	125 518	161 116	147 977	140 479	161 046	150 969	146 736	115 429
Female, 16 years and over .....	<b>1 595 821</b>	<b>203 128</b>	<b>197 469</b>	<b>195 126</b>	<b>191 560</b>	<b>201 736</b>	<b>195 011</b>	<b>220 033</b>	<b>191 758</b>
Labor force .....	807 371	112 710	89 951	92 140	93 946	95 572	90 876	125 626	106 550
Percent of female, 16 years and over .....	50.6	55.5	45.6	47.2	49.0	47.4	46.6	57.1	55.6
Civilian labor force .....	803 802	112 450	89 593	91 993	93 909	95 175	88 625	125 585	106 472
Employed .....	746 645	106 636	82 229	84 561	84 730	88 453	80 817	118 722	100 497
Unemployed .....	57 157	5 814	7 364	7 432	9 179	6 722	7 808	6 863	5 975
Percent of civilian labor force .....	7.1	5.2	8.2	8.1	9.8	7.1	8.8	5.5	5.6
Not in labor force .....	788 450	90 418	107 518	102 986	97 614	106 164	104 135	94 407	85 208
Female, 16 years and over .....	<b>1 595 821</b>	<b>203 128</b>	<b>197 469</b>	<b>195 126</b>	<b>191 560</b>	<b>201 736</b>	<b>195 011</b>	<b>220 033</b>	<b>191 758</b>
With own children under 6 years .....	251 485	29 521	31 960	34 249	34 668	31 929	33 908	23 202	32 048
In labor force .....	107 403	13 135	12 888	13 890	15 060	13 971	13 401	11 595	13 463
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	303 561	40 527	36 727	40 392	38 421	36 188	36 805	28 558	45 943
In labor force .....	193 407	26 889	22 684	24 886	24 392	22 932	22 137	19 959	29 528
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	<b>1 794 354</b>	<b>251 924</b>	<b>202 122</b>	<b>210 531</b>	<b>216 938</b>	<b>208 630</b>	<b>191 365</b>	<b>263 412</b>	<b>249 432</b>
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 328 624	189 540	144 888	150 442	155 789	147 936	132 934	204 909	202 186
Federal government workers .....	80 265	11 906	6 845	6 794	9 311	7 915	20 260	10 099	7 135
State government workers .....	99 653	13 029	9 634	18 338	10 355	16 347	8 336	15 714	7 900
Local government workers .....	141 062	17 663	18 763	17 300	19 619	17 041	17 016	17 876	15 784
Self-employed workers .....	135 893	18 723	20 484	16 469	20 285	18 200	12 122	14 197	15 413
Unpaid family workers .....	8 857	1 063	1 508	1 188	1 579	1 191	697	617	1 014
<b>OCCUPATION</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	<b>1 794 354</b>	<b>251 924</b>	<b>202 122</b>	<b>210 531</b>	<b>216 938</b>	<b>208 630</b>	<b>191 365</b>	<b>263 412</b>	<b>249 432</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	427 828	72 622	39 848	43 628	44 712	46 774	42 367	66 885	71 122
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	191 723	33 622	17 615	21 154	19 768	19 970	18 545	27 378	33 671
Professional specialty occupations .....	236 105	39 000	22 233	22 474	24 944	26 804	23 692	37 507	37 451
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	551 627	86 099	54 293	60 658	56 214	65 100	59 504	88 818	80 841
Technicians and related support occupations .....	59 292	8 893	5 087	5 136	6 774	6 590	6 401	11 159	9 252
Sales occupations .....	194 077	31 354	20 642	22 454	20 006	24 344	21 142	24 477	29 658
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	298 258	45 852	28 564	33 068	29 434	34 166	31 961	53 282	41 931
Service occupations .....	230 575	27 097	28 035	27 456	27 003	31 804	26 696	36 538	25 946
Private household occupations .....	8 337	1 030	1 128	880	1 014	1 214	1 030	1 134	907
Protective service occupations .....	21 907	2 776	2 989	2 801	2 653	2 850	2 639	2 628	2 571
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	200 331	23 291	23 918	23 775	23 336	27 740	23 027	32 776	22 468
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	68 657	3 190	12 146	9 318	24 488	10 254	3 272	2 374	3 615
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	247 943	34 502	31 642	29 162	30 666	25 092	30 863	30 934	35 682
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	267 724	28 414	36 158	40 309	34 455	29 606	28 793	37 763	32 226
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	109 483	11 805	14 467	16 269	13 720	10 911	11 797	17 294	13 220
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	82 795	9 000	11 738	13 302	10 457	10 240	8 154	9 785	10 119
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	75 446	7 609	9 953	10 738	10 278	8 455	8 842	10 684	8 887
<b>INDUSTRY</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	<b>1 794 354</b>	<b>251 924</b>	<b>202 122</b>	<b>210 531</b>	<b>216 938</b>	<b>208 630</b>	<b>191 365</b>	<b>263 412</b>	<b>249 432</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	72 723	3 892	10 888	8 792	27 164	11 796	3 807	2 423	3 961
Construction .....	122 396	17 450	16 754	15 153	20 470	12 784	12 110	11 030	16 545
Manufacturing .....	349 977	45 198	44 849	46 965	28 615	25 924	37 290	56 289	64 947
Non-durable goods .....	95 166	9 313	12 270	18 053	16 538	7 988	9 351	12 261	9 392
Durable goods .....	254 811	35 885	32 579	28 912	12 077	17 936	27 839	44 028	55 555
Transportation .....	85 046	11 788	7 850	9 808	7 777	9 121	8 486	16 312	13 904
Communications and other public utilities .....	54 086	8 031	6 464	6 002	9 797	5 401	4 341	7 345	6 705
Wholesale trade .....	91 171	14 182	6 357	7 509	11 924	12 950	8 655	13 786	15 808
Retail trade .....	303 562	41 548	36 754	36 647	34 147	37 668	34 928	42 735	39 135
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	111 485	22 979	10 185	9 861	8 994	13 029	11 124	18 435	16 878
Business and repair services .....	82 882	13 142	6 491	8 011	12 116	7 934	8 244	14 240	12 704
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	69 255	8 384	8 416	7 704	8 055	8 906	7 200	12 180	8 410
Professional and related services .....	363 768	54 063	37 028	38 042	38 155	53 727	42 798	57 960	41 995
Health services .....	124 248	18 661	12 714	13 520	11 705	17 980	15 409	19 881	14 378
Educational services .....	150 240	20 527	15 719	15 978	17 045	25 649	17 463	21 468	16 391
Other professional and related services .....	89 280	14 875	8 595	8 544	9 405	10 098	9 926	16 611	11 226
Public administration .....	88 003	11 267	10 086	16 037	9 724	9 390	12 382	10 677	8 440
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979</b>									
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979 .....	<b>1 282 781</b>	<b>168 217</b>	<b>153 669</b>	<b>150 493</b>	<b>156 183</b>	<b>154 584</b>	<b>161 620</b>	<b>171 632</b>	<b>166 383</b>
Worked in 1979 .....	1 270 136	166 994	152 066	148 891	154 934	152 828	159 516	169 467	165 440
50 to 52 weeks .....	780 061	112 321	84 746	88 665	89 655	87 775	102 553	100 158	114 188
40 to 49 weeks .....	188 606	22 262	26 668	24 176	25 273	21 221	21 559	26 072	21 375
1 to 39 weeks .....	301 469	32 411	40 652	36 050	40 006	43 832	35 404	43 237	29 877
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 099 984	145 062	131 315	129 824	136 894	130 193	138 834	141 893	145 967
50 to 52 weeks .....	733 943	106 234	79 361	83 815	85 116	81 702	96 360	92 457	108 898
With unemployment in 1979 .....	276 846	28 129	39 556	37 060	38 408	33 532	33 206	38 797	28 158
Mean weeks of unemployment .....	13.3	12.3	13.6	14.1	13.2	13.7	14.1	12.9	11.7
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979 .....	<b>945 829</b>	<b>127 352</b>	<b>108 807</b>	<b>108 897</b>	<b>114 070</b>	<b>117 028</b>	<b>107 897</b>	<b>140 868</b>	<b>120 910</b>
Worked in 1979 .....	928 544	125 833	106 403	106 711	112 160	114 713	104 661	138 808	119 255
50 to 52 weeks .....	419 239	63 504	43 120	46 598	42 725	49 399	46 058	70 364	57 471
40 to 49 weeks .....	140 661	19 272	16 267	15 637	16 875	16 385	15 607	22 807	17 811
1 to 39 weeks .....	368 644	43 057	47 016	44 476	52 560	48 929	42 996	45 637	43 973
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	606 100	82 791	65 126	67 797	75 747	72 162	68 083	97 344	77 050
50 to 52 weeks .....	331 959	50 927	32 224	36 142	33 660	38 229	36 482	58 419	45 876
With unemployment in 1979 .....	213 345	24 059	25 984	25 394	30 807	25 376	25 811	31 815	24 099
Mean weeks of unemployment .....	12.2	10.2	13.3	13.4	14.1	12.2	13.2	10.5	10.7
Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979 .....	<b>490 191</b>	<b>52 188</b>	<b>65 540</b>	<b>62 454</b>	<b>69 215</b>	<b>58 908</b>	<b>59 017</b>	<b>70 612</b>	<b>52 257</b>
Unemployed 15 or more weeks .....	153 660	14 014	21 988	21 655	23 884	18 942	19 742	19 913	13 522
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979</b>									
Families .....	<b>1 086 319</b>	<b>139 682</b>	<b>139 400</b>	<b>140 380</b>	<b>139 644</b>	<b>133 474</b>	<b>134 132</b>	<b>120 243</b>	<b>139 364</b>
No workers .....	131 349	12 901	22 133	18 698	15 773	17 475	18 921	15 977	9 471
1 worker .....	365 866	44 290	48 402	49 384	45 911	45 863	48 323	38 132	45 561
2 or more workers .....	589 104	82 491	68 865	72 298	77 960	70 136	66 888	66 134	84 332



Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****INCOME IN 1979**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 542 685</b>	<b>190 498</b>	<b>192 204</b>	<b>190 846</b>	<b>186 797</b>	<b>190 087</b>	<b>188 170</b>	<b>224 630</b>	<b>179 453</b>
Less than \$5,000	174 791	11 739	23 586	23 135	24 510	26 991	22 834	31 441	10 555
\$5,000 to \$7,499	112 142	8 979	15 965	14 218	15 475	17 028	15 051	18 223	7 203
\$7,500 to \$9,999	114 109	9 718	15 610	14 441	15 061	16 156	16 141	18 576	8 406
\$10,000 to \$14,999	224 047	23 387	30 199	27 665	28 978	31 032	29 681	34 351	18 754
\$15,000 to \$19,999	213 556	25 039	28 024	27 246	25 961	27 780	27 022	30 571	21 913
\$20,000 to \$24,999	206 763	27 528	26 446	26 499	24 118	24 252	24 443	27 201	26 276
\$25,000 to \$34,999	272 246	41 746	30 146	34 367	30 827	28 144	31 034	34 779	41 203
\$35,000 to \$49,999	151 855	27 387	14 842	16 549	15 127	12 644	15 169	20 588	29 549
\$50,000 or more	73 176	14 975	7 386	6 726	6 740	6 060	6 795	8 900	15 594
Median	\$18 367	\$22 838	\$16 839	\$17 870	\$16 708	\$15 642	\$16 840	\$16 519	\$24 293
Mean	\$21 337	\$26 394	\$19 716	\$20 194	\$19 604	\$18 496	\$19 640	\$19 780	\$27 461

<b>Families</b>	<b>1 086 319</b>	<b>139 682</b>	<b>139 400</b>	<b>140 380</b>	<b>139 644</b>	<b>133 474</b>	<b>134 132</b>	<b>120 243</b>	<b>139 364</b>
Less than \$5,000	61 044	4 020	8 876	8 660	10 331	8 938	8 613	6 802	4 804
\$5,000 to \$7,499	57 831	4 106	8 929	8 050	9 348	8 930	8 249	6 213	4 006
\$7,500 to \$9,999	66 128	5 028	9 907	8 919	9 778	9 768	10 119	7 860	4 749
\$10,000 to \$14,999	142 985	13 760	20 812	18 967	20 840	21 152	20 009	15 695	11 750
\$15,000 to \$19,999	154 590	17 388	21 658	21 091	20 473	22 089	20 090	16 217	15 584
\$20,000 to \$24,999	165 839	21 366	22 457	22 376	20 863	20 227	19 914	17 566	21 070
\$25,000 to \$34,999	236 789	36 080	26 697	30 981	27 904	25 389	27 309	26 262	36 167
\$35,000 to \$49,999	135 734	24 572	13 413	15 195	13 874	11 457	13 783	16 568	26 868
\$50,000 or more	65 379	13 358	6 651	6 141	6 233	5 524	6 044	7 060	14 368
Median	\$21 696	\$25 961	\$19 889	\$20 920	\$19 763	\$19 000	\$19 996	\$21 914	\$26 773
Mean	\$24 529	\$29 701	\$22 449	\$22 962	\$22 185	\$21 569	\$22 391	\$24 647	\$30 142

<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b>	<b>664 859</b>	<b>74 729</b>	<b>74 848</b>	<b>64 974</b>	<b>63 685</b>	<b>88 141</b>	<b>88 981</b>	<b>153 163</b>	<b>56 338</b>
Less than \$2,000	72 454	5 249	8 902	6 498	7 603	14 302	10 509	15 195	4 196
\$2,000 to \$2,999	44 592	2 530	5 415	4 594	5 732	9 365	5 497	9 345	2 117
\$3,000 to \$3,999	114 660	9 126	14 500	12 365	12 187	18 581	14 968	26 643	6 290
\$5,000 to \$7,999	115 618	12 014	13 895	10 446	10 816	15 049	20 935	25 193	7 270
\$8,000 to \$9,999	61 657	7 695	6 578	6 109	5 746	7 024	8 269	14 713	5 523
\$10,000 to \$14,999	112 470	15 840	11 628	10 887	9 977	11 897	13 066	27 536	11 639
\$15,000 to \$24,999	108 848	16 536	10 577	10 846	8 741	9 150	12 229	26 666	14 103
\$25,000 to \$49,999	30 042	4 929	2 840	2 889	2 523	3 101	6 835	4 552	4 552
\$50,000 or more	4 518	810	513	340	360	400	407	1 040	648
Median	\$7 548	\$10 203	\$6 712	\$7 531	\$6 682	\$5 321	\$6 714	\$8 027	\$11 104
Mean	\$9 901	\$12 194	\$9 153	\$9 770	\$9 069	\$7 773	\$8 957	\$10 175	\$13 020

<b>Per capita income</b>	<b>\$8 073</b>	<b>\$9 828</b>	<b>\$7 430</b>	<b>\$7 502</b>	<b>\$7 126</b>	<b>\$6 939</b>	<b>\$7 392</b>	<b>\$8 790</b>	<b>\$9 581</b>
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$8 136	\$9 884	\$7 507	\$7 554	\$7 164	\$7 012	\$7 452	\$8 864	\$9 639

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979**

<b>With earnings</b>	<b>1 275 692</b>	<b>165 127</b>	<b>152 049</b>	<b>154 815</b>	<b>156 334</b>	<b>154 067</b>	<b>150 987</b>	<b>180 288</b>	<b>162 025</b>
Mean earnings	\$21 517	\$25 895	\$19 929	\$20 631	\$19 642	\$18 457	\$19 744	\$20 325	\$27 092
With Social Security income	354 395	38 073	50 936	46 481	44 874	48 985	42 188	56 338	26 520
Mean Social Security income	\$4 251	\$4 442	\$4 321	\$4 311	\$4 096	\$4 181	\$4 152	\$4 221	\$4 354
With public assistance income	98 334	6 856	12 611	13 275	13 797	13 797	15 325	16 130	7 067
Mean public assistance income	\$2 615	\$2 685	\$2 617	\$2 517	\$2 464	\$2 571	\$2 797	\$2 627	\$2 678

**MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN  
FAMILY IN 1979**

No workers	\$11 763	\$15 147	\$11 778	\$11 125	\$10 104	\$11 325	\$11 318	\$11 806	\$12 757
1 worker	\$21 600	\$26 796	\$19 957	\$20 584	\$19 779	\$19 192	\$19 767	\$20 641	\$26 404
2 or more workers	\$29 194	\$33 537	\$27 630	\$27 648	\$26 045	\$25 675	\$27 420	\$30 058	\$34 115

**POVERTY STATUS IN 1979****All Income Levels in 1979**

<b>Families</b>	<b>1 086 319</b>	<b>139 682</b>	<b>139 400</b>	<b>140 380</b>	<b>139 644</b>	<b>133 474</b>	<b>134 132</b>	<b>120 243</b>	<b>139 364</b>
With related children under 18 years	582 187	73 028	71 956	78 278	76 928	71 406	73 990	55 035	81 566
With related children 5 to 17 years	454 595	58 062	56 014	61 536	59 980	55 093	55 676	42 282	65 552
Female householder, no husband present	122 788	14 421	14 031	15 216	13 335	15 245	16 913	20 328	13 299
With related children under 18 years	91 252	10 064	10 659	11 874	10 140	11 387	12 919	13 843	10 366
With related children under 6 years	34 537	2 768	3 983	4 823	4 093	4 643	5 533	5 406	3 288
Householder 65 years and over	146 242	16 845	22 633	18 940	20 336	20 039	16 522	20 061	10 866

<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>611 816</b>	<b>70 848</b>	<b>70 433</b>	<b>64 384</b>	<b>61 417</b>	<b>74 657</b>	<b>70 679</b>	<b>143 384</b>	<b>56 014</b>
65 years and over	138 428	13 370	18 385	17 132	16 150	19 675	17 026	28 550	8 140

<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>4 020 181</b>	<b>506 855</b>	<b>502 978</b>	<b>508 746</b>	<b>508 684</b>	<b>493 280</b>	<b>490 276</b>	<b>499 227</b>	<b>510 135</b>
Related children under 18 years	1 112 548	135 142	140 133	152 072	138 439	139 552	138 439	98 876	154 867
Related children 5 to 17 years	811 355	101 417	101 291	110 720	110 059	101 074	98 375	71 462	116 957
60 years and over	583 522	67 090	83 717	73 828	74 463	78 495	68 994	91 002	45 933
65 years and over	406 476	45 232	59 142	51 930	51 955	55 987	47 893	65 335	29 002

**Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level**

<b>Families</b>	<b>78 194</b>	<b>5 039</b>	<b>11 163</b>	<b>10 879</b>	<b>13 447</b>	<b>11 836</b>	<b>11 438</b>	<b>8 298</b>	<b>6 094</b>
Percent below poverty level	7.2	3.6	8.0	7.7	9.6	8.9	8.5	6.9	4.4
With related children under 18 years	59 924	3 832	8 374	8 345	10 114	8 906	9 214	6 434	4 705
With related children 5 to 17 years	42 797	2 831	6 242	5 930	7 414	6 365	5 976	4 625	3 414
Female householder, no husband present	34 659	2 159	4 739	4 826	4 588	4 894	5 967	4 657	2 829
With related children under 18 years	32 336	2 014	4 435	4 564	4 278	4 579	5 597	4 229	2 640
With related children under 6 years	18 706	1 027	2 405	2 821	2 413	2 625	3 479	2 384	1 552
Householder 65 years and over	6 721	450	1 218	940	1 343	1 014	729	671	356

<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>136 798</b>	<b>10 539</b>	<b>18 144</b>	<b>15 446</b>	<b>16 635</b>	<b>21 681</b>	<b>16 529</b>	<b>29 328</b>	<b>8 496</b>
Percent below poverty level	22.4	14.9	25.8	24.0	27.1	29.0	23.4	20.5	15.2
65 years and over	34 448	2 240	5 000	4 508	5 145	5 277	4 288	6 436	1 554

<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>395 601</b>	<b>26 724</b>	<b>54 258</b>	<b>51 302</b>	<b>64 696</b>	<b>61 014</b>	<b>53 403</b>	<b>55 484</b>	<b>28 720</b>
Percent below poverty level	9.8	5.3	10.8	10.1	12.7	12.4	10.9	11.1	5.6
Related children under 18 years	127 746	7 696	17 296	17 890	23 892	19 309	18 755	12 841	10 067
Related children 5 to 17 years	83 607	5 219	11 570	11 704	15 817	12 848	11 212	8 528	6 709
60 years and over	59 527	3 984	9 085	7 953	9 732	8 952	7 031	9 689	3 101
65 years and over	45 850	3 055	7 049	6 121	7 440	6 932	5 573	7 527	2 153

**Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level**

Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:									
Below 75 percent of poverty level	6.2	3.3	6.7	6.4	8.3	7.7	6.5	6.8	3.7
Below 125 percent of poverty level	13.7	7.5	15.3	14.0	17.5	17.1	15.4	15.3	7.6
Below 150 percent of poverty level	17.6	9.9	19.6	18.0	22.3	21.9	20.3	19.4	9.9
Below 200 percent of poverty level	26.4	15.8	29.8	27.0	32.7	32.7	30.5	27.6	15.5

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State  
Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	3 790 990	105 604	63 808	111 607	121 286
Male	1 877 739	56 930	31 497	52 657	63 966
Female	1 913 251	48 674	32 311	58 950	57 320
Under 5 years	270 126	10 492	6 767	9 439	17 255
5 to 14 years	554 570	18 705	13 237	18 254	26 408
15 to 59 years	2 379 078	68 463	39 951	74 729	72 782
60 to 64 years	170 801	3 017	1 346	2 851	1 442
65 years and over	416 415	4 927	2 507	6 334	3 399

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	1 012 535	24 277	13 936	22 677	24 727
With own children under 18 years	517 628	15 982	9 395	13 887	17 967
Married-couple families	873 815	15 501	9 562	18 816	19 832
With own children under 18 years	427 121	9 364	6 258	11 989	14 397
Female householder, no husband present	107 542	7 331	3 575	2 677	3 579
With own children under 18 years	75 023	5 848	2 640	1 614	2 939

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	2 275 983	49 708	29 057	61 492	48 302
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	221 629	6 385	4 852	9 597	15 227
High school: 1 to 3 years	272 490	7 211	5 852	5 581	6 283
4 years	861 381	16 952	10 079	17 588	12 865
College: 1 to 3 years	485 295	12 855	6 148	11 858	8 714
4 or more years	435 188	6 305	2 126	16 868	5 213

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	2 903 952	74 380	42 518	82 118	75 174
Labor force	1 835 243	50 895	24 989	53 444	52 774
Employed	1 666 426	37 903	20 411	48 190	43 814
Unemployed	128 052	4 878	3 956	3 397	5 444
Female, 16 years and over	1 480 977	33 172	21 848	44 222	34 608
Labor force	743 193	19 744	10 603	25 199	19 412
Employed	689 754	17 083	9 066	23 463	16 703
Unemployed	50 736	2 074	1 506	1 594	2 532

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	1 012 535	24 277	13 936	22 677	24 727
Less than \$5,000	52 024	2 937	2 220	2 138	2 964
\$5,000 to \$7,499	51 286	2 498	1 403	1 136	2 346
\$7,500 to \$9,999	59 521	2 403	1 310	1 291	2 582
\$10,000 to \$14,999	131 826	3 766	2 127	2 777	4 477
\$15,000 to \$19,999	144 835	3 087	1 750	2 920	3 731
\$20,000 to \$24,999	156 511	2 910	1 691	3 201	3 129
\$25,000 to \$34,999	224 111	4 071	2 093	5 079	3 466
\$35,000 to \$49,999	129 357	1 988	976	2 957	1 461
\$50,000 or more	63 064	617	366	1 178	571
Median	\$21 811	\$15 681	\$14 703	\$21 405	\$14 991
Mean	\$24 909	\$18 448	\$17 797	\$23 478	\$17 579

Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1979 below poverty level	3 695 676	97 070	61 379	108 175	116 842
	327 958	20 284	15 238	16 302	26 132

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	491 224	2 573	12 917	5 382	9 536
Male	244 711	1 734	6 403	2 302	4 859
Female	246 513	839	6 514	3 080	4 677
Under 5 years	36 530	262	1 442	491	1 408
5 to 14 years	72 238	411	3 066	1 135	2 288
15 to 59 years	296 210	1 808	7 694	3 512	5 469
60 to 64 years	24 381	21	265	83	85
65 years and over	61 865	71	450	161	286

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	134 407	496	2 685	903	1 816
With own children under 18 years	66 455	343	1 884	608	1 362
Married-couple families	117 149	367	1 897	728	1 455
With own children under 18 years	54 915	252	1 304	518	1 077
Female householder, no husband present	13 096	84	609	126	239
With own children under 18 years	9 311	72	456	90	231

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	296 714	1 053	5 404	2 685	3 762
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	34 138	68	1 076	455	804
High school: 1 to 3 years	39 749	120	1 253	378	616
4 years	119 754	406	1 742	809	1 315
College: 1 to 3 years	59 883	348	1 055	565	709
4 or more years	43 190	111	278	478	318

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	374 402	1 874	8 137	3 652	5 663
Labor force	191 913	1 204	4 476	2 220	3 790
Employed	214 530	752	3 620	1 754	3 024
Unemployed	19 626	91	772	240	451
Female, 16 years and over	189 553	498	4 110	2 190	2 758
Labor force	86 019	307	1 928	1 077	1 589
Employed	78 816	270	1 681	923	1 367
Unemployed	6 872	24	247	154	203

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	134 407	496	2 685	903	1 816
Less than \$5,000	8 262	28	415	106	163
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 504	34	287	30	145
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 305	43	291	133	200
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 013	94	437	144	285
\$15,000 to \$19,999	20 952	104	324	145	303
\$20,000 to \$24,999	21 756	86	336	110	257
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25 993	48	340	176	277
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13 091	52	167	39	132
\$50,000 or more	6 531	7	88	20	54
Median	\$20 029	\$16 918	\$13 689	\$16 041	\$16 539
Mean	\$22 611	\$18 985	\$17 425	\$19 697	\$18 892

Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Income in 1979 below poverty level	479 085	1 982	12 514	5 183	9 161
	49 106	342	3 200	793	1 639

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

The State  
Congressional Districts

Race					Spanish origin¹	Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
District 4					District 5						
463 761	5 051	13 271	5 000	44 301	490 581	5 819	8 122	6 424	11 818		
230 687	2 736	6 360	2 350	23 888	239 877	3 544	4 150	3 136	6 066		
233 074	2 315	6 911	2 650	20 413	250 704	2 275	3 972	3 288	5 752		
36 947	496	1 372	561	7 029	35 961	600	933	611	1 864		
72 207	1 042	3 030	967	10 034	72 886	892	1 500	910	2 509		
280 858	2 869	7 893	3 003	25 641	300 678	3 908	5 222	4 373	6 966		
21 554	216	327	135	576	22 310	152	96	176	126		
52 195	428	649	334	1 021	58 746	267	371	354	353		
128 162	1 118	2 967	1 023	9 259	128 163	1 237	1 810	1 071	2 309		
66 009	691	1 960	687	7 173	66 080	781	1 275	566	1 671		
113 227	749	1 959	849	7 476	110 156	880	1 138	888	1 828		
56 207	475	1 246	580	5 923	54 263	518	765	476	1 315		
11 302	263	861	108	1 218	14 215	286	507	118	356		
7 854	174	636	88	1 005	10 088	205	400	69	282		
274 404	2 357	6 086	2 685	16 631	284 332	2 617	3 677	3 100	4 441		
38 043	663	1 236	527	9 841	30 471	333	616	391	1 581		
38 678	471	1 291	216	1 995	32 518	292	670	265	566		
103 821	529	2 070	769	2 733	107 541	875	1 285	808	1 108		
52 147	406	1 146	448	1 396	62 301	705	830	705	747		
41 715	288	343	725	666	51 501	412	276	931	439		
346 063	3 405	8 577	3 362	26 185	374 145	4 237	5 480	4 816	7 224		
217 146	2 025	4 919	2 097	18 365	220 361	2 558	3 043	2 791	4 824		
198 659	1 781	4 051	1 978	16 022	199 744	1 803	2 497	2 529	4 105		
18 180	228	868	117	2 328	16 962	309	517	199	525		
175 994	1 495	4 664	1 842	11 550	193 553	1 586	2 603	2 524	3 393		
86 097	798	2 179	874	6 189	91 186	967	1 188	1 394	1 841		
78 123	731	1 759	815	5 169	84 636	774	1 060	1 277	1 620		
7 939	67	420	57	1 020	6 241	120	128	112	199		
128 162	1 118	2 967	1 023	9 259	128 163	1 237	1 810	1 071	2 309		
8 555	118	548	105	1 412	8 130	151	327	151	321		
7 995	111	327	44	1 139	8 325	189	241	67	238		
8 465	121	270	69	1 145	9 294	143	139	75	239		
18 620	184	492	128	1 993	20 253	193	305	180	458		
18 913	150	339	117	1 451	21 252	184	262	152	423		
19 660	106	320	145	949	19 544	108	215	175	328		
26 530	217	448	219	830	24 687	195	216	185	192		
13 384	77	177	125	234	11 223	52	84	60	94		
6 040	34	46	71	106	5 455	22	21	26	16		
\$20 298	\$15 650	\$13 031	\$21 396	\$11 828	\$19 047	\$13 121	\$12 813	\$16 715	\$13 528		
\$22 780	\$18 943	\$16 055	\$24 640	\$14 166	\$21 799	\$16 049	\$15 158	\$18 798	\$15 319		
456 927	4 890	12 902	4 914	43 793	469 670	4 878	7 632	5 738	11 187		
49 151	1 217	3 685	730	13 755	54 831	1 283	2 276	1 285	2 650		
District 6					District 7						
453 385	31 885	6 644	18 313	15 000	416 098	47 857	7 244	39 499	13 940		
227 942	18 353	3 354	7 791	8 255	202 906	23 703	3 529	19 785	7 573		
225 443	13 532	3 290	10 522	6 745	213 192	24 154	3 715	19 714	6 367		
33 917	3 412	733	1 677	2 042	19 802	4 275	711	2 646	1 361		
64 404	5 218	1 282	2 915	2 887	37 540	8 701	1 138	5 028	2 268		
285 637	21 867	4 247	12 650	9 656	274 430	29 995	4 837	26 985	9 299		
20 191	583	176	441	135	22 521	1 826	221	1 260	233		
49 236	805	206	630	280	61 805	3 060	337	3 580	779		
120 902	7 149	1 360	3 254	3 123	97 810	11 382	1 425	8 495	2 799		
63 145	4 897	947	2 193	2 280	39 312	7 280	847	4 354	1 634		
103 347	5 115	925	2 538	2 644	79 376	6 134	838	6 847	1 959		
51 181	3 229	609	1 722	1 875	29 362	3 409	464	3 759	1 068		
14 020	1 671	394	638	417	14 110	4 493	483	1 024	595		
10 053	1 463	308	445	356	8 316	3 481	305	454	439		
263 049	12 592	2 835	9 674	5 336	278 563	25 023	3 688	23 083	6 685		
26 159	1 184	282	1 613	505	25 958	3 783	551	4 441	1 234		
34 681	1 517	712	1 303	812	32 430	4 203	651	2 056	988		
108 367	5 299	1 120	3 657	2 174	93 732	8 080	1 232	6 254	1 896		
53 302	3 306	579	1 740	1 358	57 999	6 162	926	4 189	1 331		
40 540	1 286	142	1 361	487	68 444	2 795	328	6 143	1 236		
347 917	22 628	4 531	13 387	9 782	354 315	33 945	5 254	31 240	10 109		
211 224	16 725	2 635	7 998	6 918	232 740	22 134	3 219	21 058	7 258		
173 194	8 741	1 791	6 152	3 760	218 613	19 635	2 713	19 915	6 585		
15 229	1 466	411	727	629	13 092	2 339	499	1 095	592		
174 150	8 964	2 288	8 138	4 126	182 861	17 209	2 802	15 559	4 522		
79 704	5 266	1 035	4 053	2 112	102 848	10 269	1 517	9 967	2 888		
71 788	4 034	843	3 543	1 620	97 688	9 287	1 285	9 561	2 595		
6 340	745	166	414	388	5 125	976	232	406	277		
120 902	7 149	1 360	3 254	3 123	97 810	11 382	1 425	8 495	2 799		
6 933	854	262	412	299	4 103	1 557	232	743	374		
6 896	740	144	278	319	4 336	1 264	116	388	178		
8 662	814	148	259	440	6 011	1 164	164	407	203		
17 581	1 321	239	544	604	12 741	1 693	173	976	447		
18 336	947	163	477	369	13 411	1 219	164	1 218	431		
18 262	886	144	446	427	14 763	1 287	182	1 196	296		
25 322	1 119	148	567	438	22 047	1 880	242	1 897	547		
13 058	388	90	194	178	14 160	1 040	96	1 233	235		
5 852	80	22	77	49	6 238	278	56	437	88		
\$20 434	\$14 199	\$12 165	\$16 121	\$13 875	\$22 488	\$15 041	\$15 667	\$21 848	\$16 925		
\$23 004	\$16 689	\$15 589	\$18 424	\$17 309	\$25 630	\$18 141	\$18 563	\$23 898	\$19 891		
434 326	26 973	6 106	17 452	13 294	401 616	46 674	6 950	38 331	13 349		
42 188	5 526	1 665	2 811	2 414	36 827	10 315	1 580	5 585	2 436		

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	Race					Spanish origin¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
District 8						
SEX AND AGE						
Total persons	491 373	5 093	4 057	13 621		8 875
Male	245 921	2 765	1 988	6 378		4 249
Female	245 452	2 328	2 069	7 243		4 626
Under 5 years	35 880	595	380	1 287		1 177
5 to 14 years	83 185	952	848	2 709		2 330
15 to 59 years	324 647	3 366	2 671	8 795		5 120
60 to 64 years	16 622	79	51	310		103
65 years and over	31 039	101	107	520		145
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	133 371	1 395	1 016	3 076		1 783
With own children under 18 years	76 080	945	650	2 027		1 214
Married-couple families	116 686	1 137	794	2 757		1 474
With own children under 18 years	64 491	741	502	1 856		988
Female householder, no husband present	12 658	213	167	185		244
With own children under 18 years	9 469	175	128	133		201
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Persons 25 years old and over	284 933	2 630	1 988	7 596		3 747
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	15 794	141	321	706		246
High school: 1 to 3 years	26 470	247	270	450		371
4 years	105 431	662	742	2 045		1 228
College: 1 to 3 years	67 107	873	446	1 524		1 116
4 or more years	70 131	707	209	2 871		786
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	362 487	3 448	2 779	9 437		5 187
Labor force	252 018	2 699	1 906	6 471		3 734
Employed	238 182	2 422	1 701	6 122		3 488
Unemployed	12 912	195	205	318		240
Female, 16 years and over	183 044	1 488	1 410	5 056		2 736
Labor force	101 449	971	791	2 861		1 577
Employed	95 689	903	755	2 708		1 468
Unemployed	5 696	60	36	153		103
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979						
Families	133 371	1 395	1 016	3 076		1 783
Less than \$5,000	4 350	97	112	219		108
\$5,000 to \$7,499	3 754	40	57	111		83
\$7,500 to \$9,999	4 448	52	90	139		75
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11 239	118	108	221		184
\$15,000 to \$19,999	14 869	207	127	308		204
\$20,000 to \$24,999	20 200	217	133	430		300
\$25,000 to \$34,999	34 578	319	233	927		470
\$35,000 to \$49,999	25 972	219	117	500		246
\$50,000 or more	13 961	126	39	221		113
Median	\$26 542	\$24 048	\$20 417	\$25 713		\$23 721
Mean	\$30 327	\$26 886	\$21 410	\$27 590		\$25 239
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	485 227	5 004	3 983	13 521		8 701
Income in 1979 below poverty level	25 458	510	770	1 651		890

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>1 689 450</b>	<b>199 687</b>	<b>230 117</b>	<b>210 220</b>	<b>211 051</b>	<b>208 525</b>	<b>201 305</b>	<b>236 809</b>	<b>191 736</b>
Vacant seasonal and migratory .....	37 770	518	16 284	6 625	7 699	3 567	1 541	126	1 410
Year-round housing units .....	1 651 680	199 169	213 833	203 595	203 352	204 958	199 764	236 683	190 326
<b>TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS</b>									
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 011 322</b>	<b>138 471</b>	<b>133 476</b>	<b>129 533</b>	<b>124 680</b>	<b>126 511</b>	<b>114 767</b>	<b>112 278</b>	<b>131 606</b>
Percent of occupied housing units .....	65.6	72.8	69.3	67.9	67.0	66.6	61.1	50.0	73.5
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>529 188</b>	<b>51 632</b>	<b>59 117</b>	<b>61 097</b>	<b>61 360</b>	<b>63 440</b>	<b>72 996</b>	<b>112 124</b>	<b>47 422</b>
<b>Vacant housing units</b> .....	<b>111 170</b>	<b>9 066</b>	<b>21 240</b>	<b>12 965</b>	<b>17 312</b>	<b>15 007</b>	<b>12 001</b>	<b>12 281</b>	<b>11 298</b>
For sale only .....	21 235	3 337	2 773	2 633	2 579	2 354	2 274	1 900	3 385
For rent .....	41 831	2 362	4 874	5 436	7 428	5 804	5 484	6 015	4 428
Held for occasional use .....	18 309	942	8 702	1 331	2 438	2 075	1 090	770	941
Other vacants .....	29 795	2 425	4 891	3 565	4 867	4 774	3 153	3 596	2 524
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 011 322</b>	<b>138 471</b>	<b>133 476</b>	<b>129 533</b>	<b>124 680</b>	<b>126 511</b>	<b>114 767</b>	<b>112 278</b>	<b>131 606</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	153 835	20 874	22 123	20 108	19 440	19 018	16 197	12 161	23 914
1975 to 1978 .....	312 957	44 954	42 517	42 181	39 684	38 084	33 011	26 166	46 360
1970 to 1974 .....	171 587	23 072	25 028	23 467	20 978	21 026	18 737	16 053	23 226
1960 to 1969 .....	195 634	28 821	22 852	22 507	21 672	21 992	24 500	26 591	26 699
1950 to 1959 .....	107 475	14 739	11 316	12 166	14 512	15 033	13 027	18 208	8 474
1949 or earlier .....	69 834	6 011	9 640	9 104	8 394	11 358	9 295	13 099	2 933
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>529 188</b>	<b>51 632</b>	<b>59 117</b>	<b>61 097</b>	<b>61 360</b>	<b>63 440</b>	<b>72 996</b>	<b>112 124</b>	<b>47 422</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	292 773	27 445	33 502	35 194	35 551	36 979	43 382	52 666	28 054
1975 to 1978 .....	158 279	17 187	17 223	17 684	16 637	16 950	20 584	37 875	14 139
1970 to 1974 .....	44 435	4 529	4 654	4 608	4 800	5 042	5 132	12 418	3 252
1960 to 1969 .....	22 221	1 674	2 281	2 279	2 681	2 761	2 560	6 558	1 427
1959 or earlier .....	11 480	797	1 457	1 332	1 691	1 708	1 338	2 607	550
<b>BATHROOMS</b>									
<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>1 651 680</b>	<b>199 169</b>	<b>213 833</b>	<b>203 595</b>	<b>203 352</b>	<b>204 958</b>	<b>199 764</b>	<b>236 683</b>	<b>190 326</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath .....	34 880	1 474	7 409	3 636	5 446	5 502	3 192	6 607	1 614
1 complete bathroom .....	953 585	90 613	126 413	115 265	124 384	127 734	122 941	165 331	80 904
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) .....	230 932	33 084	30 729	30 127	23 032	21 924	32 245	29 521	30 270
2 or more complete bathrooms .....	432 283	73 998	49 282	54 567	50 490	49 798	41 386	35 224	77 538
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 011 322</b>	<b>138 471</b>	<b>133 476</b>	<b>129 533</b>	<b>124 680</b>	<b>126 511</b>	<b>114 767</b>	<b>112 278</b>	<b>131 606</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath .....	9 071	580	2 208	1 039	1 517	1 526	829	700	672
1 complete bathroom .....	452 270	47 268	66 010	58 185	61 612	63 711	55 429	60 134	39 921
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) .....	176 268	25 903	23 690	22 450	17 819	17 407	23 240	22 619	23 140
2 or more complete bathrooms .....	373 713	64 720	41 568	47 859	43 732	43 867	35 269	28 825	67 873
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>529 188</b>	<b>51 632</b>	<b>59 117</b>	<b>61 097</b>	<b>61 360</b>	<b>63 440</b>	<b>72 996</b>	<b>112 124</b>	<b>47 422</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath .....	15 979	662	2 221	1 487	2 101	2 271	1 582	5 022	633
1 complete bathroom .....	429 110	38 685	47 762	48 388	50 635	53 334	59 288	96 251	34 767
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) .....	43 703	5 828	4 903	6 375	4 022	3 680	7 549	5 623	5 723
2 or more complete bathrooms .....	40 396	6 457	4 231	4 847	4 602	4 155	4 577	5 228	6 299
<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>1 651 680</b>	<b>199 169</b>	<b>213 833</b>	<b>203 595</b>	<b>203 352</b>	<b>204 958</b>	<b>199 764</b>	<b>236 683</b>	<b>190 326</b>
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 625 806	197 572	208 787	200 942	199 500	201 005	197 476	232 133	188 391
No complete kitchen facilities .....	25 874	1 597	5 046	2 653	3 852	3 953	2 288	4 550	1 935
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>									
Public system or private company .....	1 431 226	188 003	164 194	157 308	153 145	175 982	183 383	236 207	173 004
Individual drilled well .....	162 647	7 755	31 590	36 171	40 305	19 912	13 496	285	13 133
Individual dug well .....	32 485	2 594	10 934	5 450	5 319	4 517	1 799	83	1 789
Some other source .....	25 322	817	7 115	4 666	4 583	4 547	1 086	108	2 400
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>									
Public sewer .....	1 117 544	155 815	109 354	116 210	128 036	130 612	131 436	223 730	122 351
Septic tank or cesspool .....	520 354	42 827	100 162	85 783	72 894	71 829	67 460	12 251	67 148
Other means .....	13 782	527	4 317	1 602	2 422	2 517	868	702	827
<b>AIR CONDITIONING</b>									
None .....	1 407 191	192 607	207 278	187 412	82 071	134 527	192 480	227 970	182 846
Central system .....	111 365	3 781	4 007	7 943	54 836	28 435	4 209	3 880	4 274
1 or more individual room units .....	133 124	2 781	2 548	8 240	66 445	41 996	3 075	4 833	3 206
<b>HEATING EQUIPMENT</b>									
Steam or hot water system .....	81 659	6 640	6 844	5 599	3 822	12 995	9 192	32 197	4 370
Central warm-air furnace .....	677 657	105 801	60 517	52 588	76 736	96 033	85 509	95 797	104 676
Electric heat pump .....	61 878	6 618	7 713	8 844	11 518	8 010	6 526	6 413	6 236
Other built-in electric units .....	581 540	63 666	91 984	100 523	70 598	54 768	69 391	75 035	55 575
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace .....	33 959	2 803	4 707	4 695	4 656	3 451	5 288	5 719	2 640
Room heaters with flue .....	84 316	5 403	12 644	9 192	13 363	11 600	12 442	13 549	6 123
Room heaters without flue .....	22 880	1 393	3 742	2 922	3 649	2 968	3 470	3 225	1 511
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters .....	105 433	6 766	25 251	18 917	18 474	14 789	7 666	4 476	9 094
None .....	2 358	79	431	315	536	344	280	272	101
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 540 510</b>	<b>190 103</b>	<b>192 593</b>	<b>190 630</b>	<b>186 040</b>	<b>189 951</b>	<b>187 763</b>	<b>224 402</b>	<b>179 028</b>
<b>TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT</b>									
With telephone .....	1 452 870	186 209	180 321	179 565	169 446	176 398	176 213	211 253	173 465
No telephone .....	87 640	3 894	12 272	11 065	16 594	13 553	11 550	13 149	5 563
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	133 533	9 864	13 580	13 735	12 764	16 927	17 966	43 028	5 669
1 .....	498 369	58 390	59 275	58 552	56 807	62 880	66 501	89 421	46 543
2 .....	538 025	72 774	69 711	67 595	67 371	66 555	63 108	58 690	72 221
3 or more .....	370 583	49 075	50 027	50 748	49 098	43 589	40 188	33 263	54 595

Table 9. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State Congressional Districts	The Stote	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	Oistrict 6	District 7	District 8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
Year-round housing units -----	1 651 680	199 169	213 833	203 595	203 352	204 958	199 764	236 683	190 326
1, detached -----	1 112 525	145 890	152 937	142 742	135 550	140 786	130 500	128 745	135 375
1, attached -----	33 414	2 910	2 616	4 718	4 671	3 547	6 117	5 160	3 675
2 -----	59 866	4 186	6 964	8 954	7 605	9 831	9 882	9 797	2 647
3 and 4 -----	56 553	5 359	6 497	6 473	7 279	6 442	8 254	10 241	6 008
5 or more -----	284 061	33 140	23 537	23 921	25 154	29 695	36 934	80 316	31 364
Mobile home or trailer, etc. -----	105 261	7 684	21 282	16 787	23 093	14 657	8 077	2 424	11 257
Owner-occupied housing units -----									
1, detached -----	1 011 322	138 471	133 476	129 533	124 680	126 511	114 767	112 278	131 606
1, attached -----	876 815	122 788	113 460	112 049	101 095	110 372	103 341	100 043	113 667
2 -----	9 239	1 221	767	982	1 584	700	920	1 147	1 915
3 -----	11 509	1 124	1 410	1 400	1 460	1 977	1 663	1 780	695
3 and 4 -----	7 486	1 132	864	811	784	615	792	1 132	1 356
5 or more -----	26 528	5 937	2 087	1 486	2 265	1 723	1 932	6 309	4 789
Mobile home or trailer, etc. -----	79 745	6 269	14 888	12 805	17 492	11 124	6 119	1 867	9 181
Renter-occupied housing units -----									
1, detached -----	529 188	51 632	59 117	61 097	61 360	63 440	72 996	112 124	47 422
1, attached -----	179 815	18 572	26 716	23 696	26 162	22 703	21 362	24 277	16 327
2 -----	21 264	1 328	1 590	3 394	2 631	2 484	4 773	3 577	1 487
3 -----	43 418	2 821	4 785	6 884	5 330	6 953	7 506	7 442	1 697
3 and 4 -----	42 978	3 850	4 747	4 896	5 462	4 907	6 632	8 504	3 980
5 or more -----	225 151	23 998	17 771	19 340	18 372	24 182	31 258	67 881	22 349
Mobile home or trailer, etc. -----	16 562	1 063	3 508	2 887	3 403	2 211	1 465	443	1 582
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
Year-round housing units -----	1 651 680	199 169	213 833	203 595	203 352	204 958	199 764	236 683	190 326
1979 to March 1980 -----	90 812	12 403	14 481	11 231	11 412	9 196	9 290	6 049	16 750
1975 to 1978 -----	238 692	32 433	35 351	33 910	34 598	26 696	26 713	10 090	38 901
1970 to 1974 -----	198 241	22 408	31 016	32 889	22 068	24 986	25 549	12 756	26 569
1960 to 1969 -----	319 330	49 225	37 798	36 631	29 455	25 494	38 851	42 813	59 063
1950 to 1959 -----	249 461	36 454	25 669	23 627	37 051	33 980	28 876	38 539	25 265
1940 to 1949 -----	203 984	24 880	22 128	23 587	31 290	25 860	27 964	38 253	10 022
1939 or earlier -----	351 160	21 366	47 390	41 720	37 478	58 746	42 521	88 183	13 756
Owner-occupied housing units -----									
1979 to March 1980 -----	1 011 322	138 471	133 476	129 533	124 680	126 511	114 767	112 278	131 606
1975 to 1978 -----	50 930	7 245	8 678	6 659	6 295	5 033	4 840	2 458	9 722
1970 to 1974 -----	152 769	22 721	23 015	21 447	21 549	17 060	14 203	4 694	28 080
1960 to 1974 -----	116 314	14 452	20 040	20 547	13 590	14 565	12 507	3 777	16 836
1960 to 1969 -----	193 748	32 914	23 273	22 825	18 339	15 598	22 428	15 904	42 467
1950 to 1959 -----	163 465	27 152	16 189	15 891	23 587	23 708	18 072	19 751	19 115
1940 to 1949 -----	120 478	17 988	12 277	14 687	18 525	15 609	15 585	19 463	6 344
1939 or earlier -----	213 618	15 999	30 004	27 477	22 795	34 938	27 132	46 231	9 042
Renter-occupied housing units -----									
1979 to March 1980 -----	529 188	51 632	59 117	61 097	61 360	63 440	72 996	112 124	47 422
1975 to 1978 -----	19 360	1 987	2 457	2 456	2 605	2 321	2 382	2 068	3 084
1970 to 1974 -----	70 532	8 560	8 560	10 813	9 832	7 708	11 026	4 895	9 138
1960 to 1969 -----	69 610	7 017	7 900	10 588	6 867	9 129	11 476	8 230	8 403
1960 to 1969 -----	109 152	14 751	10 895	11 981	9 076	8 526	14 714	24 908	14 301
1950 to 1959 -----	73 885	8 528	7 242	6 302	10 854	8 608	9 577	17 378	5 396
1940 to 1949 -----	71 710	6 112	8 031	7 514	10 542	8 337	10 886	17 108	3 180
1939 or earlier -----	114 939	4 677	14 032	11 443	11 584	18 811	12 935	37 537	3 920
BEDROOMS									
Year-round housing units -----	1 651 680	199 169	213 833	203 595	203 352	204 958	199 764	236 683	190 326
None -----	43 583	2 645	5 266	3 711	4 323	5 203	4 080	16 457	1 898
1 -----	252 626	24 005	28 967	23 519	28 781	30 999	32 807	63 017	20 531
2 -----	522 837	57 113	76 418	66 449	69 701	67 768	64 071	73 940	47 377
3 -----	562 967	73 092	75 756	80 960	71 748	62 618	69 578	53 916	75 299
4 -----	212 376	33 116	22 251	23 478	22 565	29 431	23 779	22 708	35 048
5 or more -----	57 291	9 198	5 175	5 478	6 234	8 939	5 449	6 645	10 173
Owner-occupied housing units -----									
None -----	1 011 322	138 471	133 476	129 533	124 680	126 511	114 767	112 278	131 606
1 -----	4 379	367	1 121	469	654	494	293	583	398
2 -----	50 103	6 188	8 073	5 478	6 213	6 001	4 972	8 404	4 774
3 -----	272 316	31 788	41 804	33 294	37 476	38 163	30 305	36 088	23 398
4 -----	450 639	61 920	59 698	65 056	55 902	48 808	54 474	42 443	62 338
5 or more -----	183 419	29 711	18 493	20 409	19 073	25 237	19 945	19 197	31 354
5 or more -----	50 466	8 497	4 287	4 827	5 362	7 808	4 778	5 563	9 344
Renter-occupied housing units -----									
None -----	529 188	51 632	59 117	61 097	61 360	63 440	72 996	112 124	47 422
1 -----	31 807	2 058	2 542	2 231	2 591	3 625	3 128	14 390	1 242
2 -----	174 964	16 067	15 667	15 382	17 653	21 013	24 783	50 799	13 600
3 -----	207 814	21 487	26 284	28 075	25 701	23 969	29 136	33 522	19 640
4 -----	87 078	8 786	11 254	12 486	12 068	10 703	12 313	9 618	9 850
5 or more -----	22 318	2 691	2 800	2 394	2 667	3 250	3 150	2 895	2 471
5 or more -----	5 207	543	570	529	680	880	486	900	619
STORIES IN STRUCTURE									
Year-round housing units -----	1 651 680	199 169	213 833	203 595	203 352	204 958	199 764	236 683	190 326
1 to 3 -----	1 594 764	191 586	211 689	201 443	202 812	200 112	194 961	203 394	188 767
4 to 6 -----	41 243	6 379	1 357	1 390	503	3 766	3 320	22 969	1 559
7 to 12 -----	10 899	1 204	751	555	36	405	789	7 159	—
13 or more -----	4 774	—	36	207	1	675	694	3 161	—
PASSENGER ELEVATOR									
Structures with 4 or more stories -----	56 916	7 583	2 144	2 152	540	4 846	4 803	33 289	1 559
With elevator -----	41 853	6 350	1 566	1 938	389	3 396	3 709	23 214	1 291
No elevator -----	15 063	1 233	578	214	151	1 450	1 094	10 075	268



Table 10. **Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Occupied housing units .....	1 540 510	190 103	192 593	190 630	186 040	189 951	187 763	224 402	179 028
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	341 204	39 849	24 299	20 220	22 170	57 176	46 011	67 615	63 864
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	17 685	1 209	4 652	2 469	2 410	1 624	1 989	1 590	1 742
Electricity .....	808 605	97 111	119 181	131 791	122 398	80 072	94 574	85 531	77 947
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	286 693	46 618	24 358	21 181	25 722	37 376	38 973	64 821	27 644
Cool or coke .....	3 569	39	114	493	865	1 693	88	208	69
Wood .....	77 748	5 029	19 478	14 209	11 929	11 296	5 689	2 512	7 606
Other fuel .....	3 942	222	396	161	218	607	311	1 929	98
No fuel used .....	1 064	26	115	106	328	107	128	196	58
<b>WATER HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	167 863	17 893	12 131	9 465	9 745	28 074	24 893	35 370	30 292
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	14 522	917	3 595	1 850	1 894	1 412	1 798	1 618	1 438
Electricity .....	1 333 256	169 254	173 729	177 700	172 361	157 591	158 396	178 345	145 880
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	16 409	1 690	1 010	800	788	1 496	2 110	7 606	909
Other .....	4 499	185	1 119	495	474	686	599	428	239
No fuel used .....	3 961	164	1 009	320	778	692	251	477	270
<b>COOKING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	59 364	3 506	6 991	4 306	4 928	5 510	11 036	18 550	4 537
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	20 479	1 208	5 703	2 922	3 635	2 308	1 775	1 076	1 852
Electricity .....	1 450 854	184 818	177 589	182 317	176 262	180 432	174 133	203 476	171 827
Other .....	7 587	500	2 111	867	1 018	1 416	599	428	648
No fuel used .....	2 226	71	199	218	197	285	220	872	164
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	795 602	116 088	98 350	98 190	87 101	96 772	97 207	95 904	105 990
With a mortgage .....	553 032	89 503	61 842	67 591	55 727	62 447	67 191	60 044	88 687
Less than \$100 .....	2 456	172	296	296	570	371	252	211	132
\$100 to \$149 .....	10 993	916	1 531	1 607	2 297	1 711	1 157	1 265	509
\$150 to \$199 .....	39 257	3 940	5 186	5 204	6 063	5 519	4 953	5 591	2 801
\$200 to \$249 .....	68 491	9 259	8 419	8 389	7 942	7 809	8 716	9 954	8 003
\$250 to \$299 .....	74 192	11 093	9 023	9 239	6 855	9 074	9 404	9 672	9 832
\$300 to \$349 .....	67 261	9 794	7 886	8 248	6 403	8 770	8 565	7 464	10 131
\$350 to \$399 .....	58 633	9 185	6 402	7 733	5 441	7 064	7 780	5 744	9 284
\$400 to \$449 .....	51 633	8 293	5 805	6 763	4 825	6 222	6 421	4 663	8 641
\$450 to \$499 .....	43 427	7 403	4 688	5 697	4 187	4 875	5 314	3 652	7 611
\$500 to \$599 .....	59 770	11 436	6 149	7 159	5 446	5 900	6 672	5 142	11 866
\$600 to \$749 .....	46 814	10 453	4 138	4 907	3 768	3 609	4 977	4 211	10 751
\$750 or more .....	30 105	7 559	2 163	2 349	1 930	1 523	2 980	2 475	9 126
Median .....	\$362	\$402	\$340	\$355	\$332	\$338	\$354	\$322	\$421
Not mortgaged .....	242 570	26 585	36 508	30 599	31 374	34 325	30 016	35 860	17 303
Less than \$50 .....	10 984	306	2 212	1 955	2 389	1 819	823	1 042	438
\$50 to \$74 .....	38 149	2 097	7 367	6 742	7 006	5 933	3 671	4 100	1 233
\$75 to \$99 .....	59 368	4 515	9 978	8 337	8 598	9 235	7 029	8 925	2 751
\$100 to \$149 .....	89 461	11 248	11 992	9 816	9 988	12 355	12 183	15 005	6 874
\$150 to \$199 .....	30 048	5 339	3 546	2 558	2 402	3 615	4 347	4 596	3 645
\$200 to \$249 .....	8 824	1 834	876	759	617	839	1 214	1 278	1 407
\$250 or more .....	5 736	1 246	537	432	374	529	749	914	955
Median .....	\$107	\$128	\$97	\$95	\$93	\$101	\$114	\$113	\$131
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	508 380	50 572	55 419	58 219	55 953	59 614	71 521	111 153	45 929
Less than \$60 .....	7 944	400	843	911	825	1 317	1 148	2 233	267
\$60 to \$79 .....	11 673	690	1 395	1 140	1 139	1 682	1 571	3 542	514
\$80 to \$99 .....	10 841	509	1 355	1 165	1 406	1 607	1 427	2 960	412
\$100 to \$119 .....	12 400	488	1 461	1 579	2 002	2 172	1 364	2 828	506
\$120 to \$149 .....	24 896	1 158	2 937	2 942	4 150	4 564	3 398	4 923	824
\$150 to \$169 .....	22 833	954	2 596	2 821	3 649	4 155	3 433	4 493	732
\$170 to \$199 .....	47 283	2 353	5 281	6 074	6 506	7 885	7 697	9 950	1 537
\$200 to \$249 .....	99 289	5 817	10 513	14 507	10 447	12 911	18 571	22 382	4 141
\$250 to \$299 .....	88 134	8 487	9 832	10 790	8 726	8 974	13 093	20 044	8 188
\$300 to \$349 .....	62 349	8 787	6 896	5 989	5 901	5 311	7 692	13 520	8 253
\$350 to \$399 .....	41 519	6 730	4 232	4 028	3 526	2 732	4 382	9 020	6 869
\$400 to \$499 .....	38 213	7 256	3 690	3 146	2 461	2 211	3 750	8 567	7 132
\$500 or more .....	20 288	5 284	1 386	947	963	1 234	4 579	5 212	5 212
No cash rent .....	20 718	1 659	3 002	2 180	4 252	3 410	2 761	2 112	1 342
Median .....	\$254	\$320	\$249	\$239	\$230	\$218	\$239	\$253	\$331

Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	1 438 011	36 338	18 941	31 280	31 551	182 366	1 346	1 442	4 141	2 477
Owner-occupied housing units .....	963 270	15 263	9 265	17 226	14 217	133 729	673	792	2 870	1 542
Percent of occupied housing units .....	67.0	42.0	48.9	55.1	45.1	73.3	50.0	54.9	69.3	62.3
Renter-occupied housing units .....	474 741	21 075	9 676	14 054	17 334	48 637	673	650	1 271	935

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	756 547	13 383	6 498	14 217	10 969	112 193	586	610	2 365	1 235
With a mortgage .....	522 442	10 860	4 486	11 263	8 909	85 906	547	476	2 249	1 102
Less than \$200 .....	49 542	1 055	808	703	1 129	4 889	24	47	57	65
\$200 to \$299 .....	135 149	2 949	1 191	2 219	2 280	19 736	126	123	274	234
\$300 to \$399 .....	118 938	2 635	1 067	2 411	1 941	18 307	110	119	401	185
\$400 to \$499 .....	90 037	1 838	582	2 058	1 457	15 084	74	64	421	240
\$500 or more .....	128 776	2 383	838	3 872	2 102	27 890	213	123	1 096	378
Median .....	\$364	\$354	\$323	\$415	\$354	\$400	\$418	\$357	\$493	\$428
Not mortgaged .....	234 105	2 523	2 012	2 954	2 060	26 287	39	134	116	133

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	455 458	20 732	9 273	13 798	16 440	47 634	668	635	1 240	920
Less than \$100 .....	26 416	1 792	776	1 091	702	1 519	23	40	17	5
\$100 to \$199 .....	94 507	4 261	2 646	3 208	4 528	4 739	60	40	75	89
\$200 to \$299 .....	167 351	8 503	3 038	5 210	5 821	13 492	158	177	335	261
\$300 or more .....	148 599	5 814	2 415	3 805	4 115	26 278	427	360	786	535
No cash rent .....	18 585	362	398	484	1 274	1 606	-	18	27	30
Median .....	\$258	\$249	\$233	\$245	\$240	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	185 937	715	3 560	1 213	2 386	184 743	935	2 028	1 931	2 317
Owner-occupied housing units .....	130 037	287	2 002	568	1 185	126 691	398	1 047	1 021	1 071
Percent of occupied housing units .....	69.9	40.1	56.2	46.8	49.7	68.6	42.6	51.6	52.9	46.2
Renter-occupied housing units .....	55 900	428	1 558	645	1 201	58 052	537	981	910	1 246

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	95 834	200	1 385	463	881	95 951	339	741	869	790
With a mortgage .....	60 061	172	835	375	748	65 693	282	595	750	699
Less than \$200 .....	6 850	15	239	23	77	6 946	14	106	29	45
\$200 to \$299 .....	16 966	40	247	79	168	17 260	51	163	77	178
\$300 to \$399 .....	13 934	42	155	60	179	15 512	64	150	180	161
\$400 to \$499 .....	10 222	41	81	84	139	12 149	59	92	133	121
\$500 or more .....	12 089	34	113	129	185	13 826	94	84	331	194
Median .....	\$345	\$374	\$272	\$430	\$372	\$356	\$420	\$319	\$467	\$379
Not mortgaged .....	35 773	28	550	88	133	30 258	57	146	119	91

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	52 336	419	1 477	620	1 154	55 243	532	944	895	1 208
Less than \$100 .....	3 451	6	115	21	15	3 083	21	52	43	37
\$100 to \$199 .....	11 521	33	445	131	289	12 782	62	279	140	266
\$200 to \$299 .....	19 281	192	411	235	487	23 883	268	416	470	478
\$300 or more .....	15 281	184	378	210	327	13 408	176	173	202	409
No cash rent .....	2 802	4	128	23	36	2 087	5	24	40	18
Median .....	\$251	\$288	\$228	\$262	\$252	\$245	\$267	\$231	\$252	\$261

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	171 912	1 756	3 734	1 337	10 847	182 371	1 855	2 495	1 822	2 909
Owner-occupied housing units .....	118 140	807	2 091	790	4 398	123 092	734	1 197	844	1 442
Percent of occupied housing units .....	68.7	46.0	56.0	59.1	40.5	67.5	39.6	48.0	46.3	49.6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	53 772	949	1 643	547	6 449	59 279	1 121	1 298	978	1 467

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	82 470	654	1 254	571	3 224	94 220	641	730	726	1 057
With a mortgage .....	52 783	456	665	379	2 240	60 613	439	529	466	829
Less than \$200 .....	8 167	110	154	37	661	7 371	52	102	47	108
\$200 to \$299 .....	13 933	99	210	90	676	16 432	71	136	106	296
\$300 to \$399 .....	11 294	79	145	62	403	15 282	152	132	150	200
\$400 to \$499 .....	8 657	91	75	47	246	10 798	88	81	85	104
\$500 or more .....	10 732	77	81	143	254	10 730	76	78	78	121
Median .....	\$338	\$324	\$285	\$401	\$268	\$343	\$363	\$320	\$353	\$305
Not mortgaged .....	29 687	198	589	192	984	33 607	202	201	260	228

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	49 053	907	1 486	506	5 789	55 541	1 087	1 269	967	1 417
Less than \$100 .....	2 884	93	127	35	321	4 322	80	137	31	81
\$100 to \$199 .....	13 801	233	604	119	2 069	17 160	363	450	472	574
\$200 to \$299 .....	17 069	341	445	178	1 656	20 530	408	418	288	475
\$300 or more .....	11 919	219	195	145	771	10 319	175	232	124	185
No cash rent .....	3 380	21	115	29	972	3 210	61	32	52	102
Median .....	\$236	\$234	\$192	\$247	\$201	\$223	\$217	\$208	\$190	\$201

Race					Race					
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		Spanish origin¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut		Asian and Pacific Islander
The State					District 1					
1 438 011	36 338	18 941	31 280	31 551	182 366	1 346	1 442	4 141	2 477	
963 270	15 263	9 265	17 226	14 217	133 729	673	792	2 870	1 542	
67.0	42.0	48.9	55.1	45.1	73.3	50.0	54.9	69.3	62.3	
474 741	21 075	9 676	14 054	17 334	48 637	673	650	1 271	935	
756 547	13 383	6 498	14 217	10 969	112 193	586	610	2 365	1 235	
522 442	10 860	4 486	11 263	8 909	85 906	547	476	2 249	1 102	
49 542	1 055	808	703	1 129	4 889	24	47	57	65	
135 149	2 949	1 191	2 219	2 280	19 736	126	123	274	234	
118 938	2 635	1 067	2 411	1 941	18 307	110	119	401	185	
90 037	1 838	582	2 058	1 457	15 084	74	64	421	240	
128 776	2 383	838	3 872	2 102	27 890	213	123	1 096	378	
\$364	\$354	\$323	\$415	\$354	\$400	\$418	\$357	\$493	\$428	
234 105	2 523	2 012	2 954	2 060	26 287	39	134	116	133	
455 458	20 732	9 273	13 798	16 440	47 634	668	635	1 240	920	
26 416	1 792	776	1 091	702	1 519	23	40	17	5	
94 507	4 261	2 646	3 208	4 528	4 739	60	40	75	89	
167 351	8 503	3 038	5 210	5 821	13 492	158	177	335	261	
148 599	5 814	2 415	3 805	4 115	26 278	427	360	786	535	
18 585	362	398	484	1 274	1 606	—	18	27	30	
\$258	\$249	\$233	\$245	\$240	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	
District 2					District 3					
185 937	715	3 560	1 213	2 386	184 743	935	2 028	1 931	2 317	
130 037	287	2 002	568	1 185	126 691	398	1 047	1 021	1 071	
69.9	40.1	56.2	46.8	49.7	68.6	42.6	51.6	52.9	46.2	
55 900	428	1 558	645	1 201	58 052	537	981	910	1 246	
95 834	200	1 385	463	881	95 951	339	741	869	790	
60 061	172	835	375	748	65 693	282	595	750	699	
6 850	15	239	23	77	6 946	14	106	29	45	
16 966	40	247	79	168	17 260	51	163	77	178	
13 934	42	155	60	179	15 512	64	150	180	161	
10 222	41	81	84	139	12 149	59	92	133	121	
12 089	34	113	129	185	13 826	94	84	331	194	
\$345	\$374	\$272	\$430	\$372	\$356	\$420	\$319	\$467	\$379	
35 773	28	550	88	133	30 258	57	146	119	91	
52 336	419	1 477	620	1 154	55 243	532	944	895	1 208	
3 451	6	115	21	15	3 083	21	52	43	37	
11 521	33	445	131	289	12 782	62	279	140	266	
19 281	192	411	235	487	23 883	268	416	470	478	
15 281	184	378	210	327	13 408	176	173	202	409	
2 802	4	128	23	36	2 087	5	24	40	18	
\$251	\$288	\$228	\$262	\$252	\$245	\$267	\$231	\$252	\$261	
District 4					District 5					
171 912	1 756	3 734	1 337	10 847	182 371	1 855	2 495	1 822	2 909	
118 140	807	2 091	790	4 398	123 092	734	1 197	844	1 442	
68.7	46.0	56.0	59.1	40.5	67.5	39.6	48.0	46.3	49.6	
53 772	949	1 643	547	6 449	59 279	1 121	1 298	978	1 467	
82 470	654	1 254	571	3 224	94 220	641	730	726	1 057	
52 783	456	665	379	2 240	60 613	439	529	466	829	
8 167	110	154	37	661	7 371	52	102	47	108	
13 933	99	210	90	676	16 432	71	136	106	296	
11 294	79	145	62	403	15 282	152	132	150	200	
8 657	91	75	47	246	10 798	88	81	85	104	
10 732	77	81	143	254	10 730	76	78	78	121	
\$338	\$324	\$285	\$401	\$268	\$343	\$363	\$320	\$353	\$305	
29 687	198	589	192	984	33 607	202	201	260	228	
49 053	907	1 486	506	5 789	55 541	1 087	1 269	967	1 417	
2 884	93	127	35	321	4 322	80	137	31	81	
13 801	233	604	119	2 069	17 160	363	450	472	574	
17 069	341	445	178	1 656	20 530	408	418	288	475	
11 919	219	195	145	771	10 319	175	232	124	185	
3 380	21	115	29	972	3 210	61	32	52	102	
\$236	\$234	\$192	\$247	\$201	\$223	\$217	\$208	\$190	\$201	

Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>
	<b>District 6</b>					<b>District 7</b>				
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	170 065	9 695	1 950	4 296	3 724	189 191	18 214	2 435	12 682	4 629
Owner-occupied housing units .....	107 521	3 805	719	2 133	1 538	97 196	7 547	793	6 278	1 627
Percent of occupied housing units .....	63.2	39.2	36.9	49.7	41.3	51.4	41.4	32.6	49.5	35.1
Renter-occupied housing units .....	62 544	5 890	1 231	2 163	2 186	91 995	10 667	1 642	6 404	3 002
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	90 854	3 404	650	1 773	1 325	82 782	6 722	661	5 319	1 349
With a mortgage .....	61 850	2 945	496	1 414	1 199	50 214	5 243	509	3 728	1 068
Less than \$200 .....	5 922	272	78	73	36	6 043	539	77	394	101
\$200 to \$299 .....	16 792	819	92	340	214	16 661	1 666	164	995	340
\$300 to \$399 .....	14 941	701	163	384	329	10 746	1 404	96	892	284
\$400 to \$499 .....	10 656	589	63	307	289	6 925	724	56	561	157
\$500 or more .....	13 539	564	100	310	331	9 839	910	116	886	186
Median .....	\$355	\$354	\$348	\$377	\$407	\$322	\$330	\$314	\$353	\$333
Not mortgaged .....	29 004	459	154	359	126	32 568	1 479	152	1 591	281
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	61 244	5 814	1 205	2 106	2 133	91 296	10 505	1 611	6 333	2 977
Less than \$100 .....	3 654	327	51	81	65	6 346	1 236	254	833	172
\$100 to \$199 .....	13 363	1 340	359	597	500	17 749	2 108	434	1 581	676
\$200 to \$299 .....	26 686	2 925	433	942	1 099	34 700	4 108	530	2 503	1 225
\$300 or more .....	15 084	1 061	353	391	385	30 686	2 948	364	1 264	887
No cash rent .....	2 457	161	9	95	84	1 815	105	29	152	17
Median .....	\$246	\$240	\$243	\$235	\$242	\$259	\$245	\$219	\$227	\$252
	<b>District 8</b>									
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units .....	171 426	1 822	1 297	3 858	2 262					
Owner-occupied housing units .....	126 864	1 012	624	2 722	1 414					
Percent of occupied housing units .....	74.0	55.5	48.1	70.6	62.5					
Renter-occupied housing units .....	44 562	810	673	1 136	848					
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	102 243	837	467	2 131	1 108					
With a mortgage .....	85 322	776	381	1 902	1 024					
Less than \$200 .....	3 354	29	5	43	36					
\$200 to \$299 .....	17 369	77	56	258	174					
\$300 to \$399 .....	18 922	83	107	282	200					
\$400 to \$499 .....	15 546	172	70	420	161					
\$500 or more .....	30 131	415	143	899	453					
Median .....	\$419	\$500+	\$432	\$488	\$463					
Not mortgaged .....	16 921	61	86	229	84					
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	43 111	800	646	1 131	842					
Less than \$100 .....	1 157	6	—	30	6					
\$100 to \$199 .....	3 392	62	35	93	65					
\$200 to \$299 .....	11 710	103	208	259	140					
\$300 or more .....	25 624	624	360	683	616					
No cash rent .....	1 228	5	43	66	15					
Median .....	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+					

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.





Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional districts established March 29, 1983; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



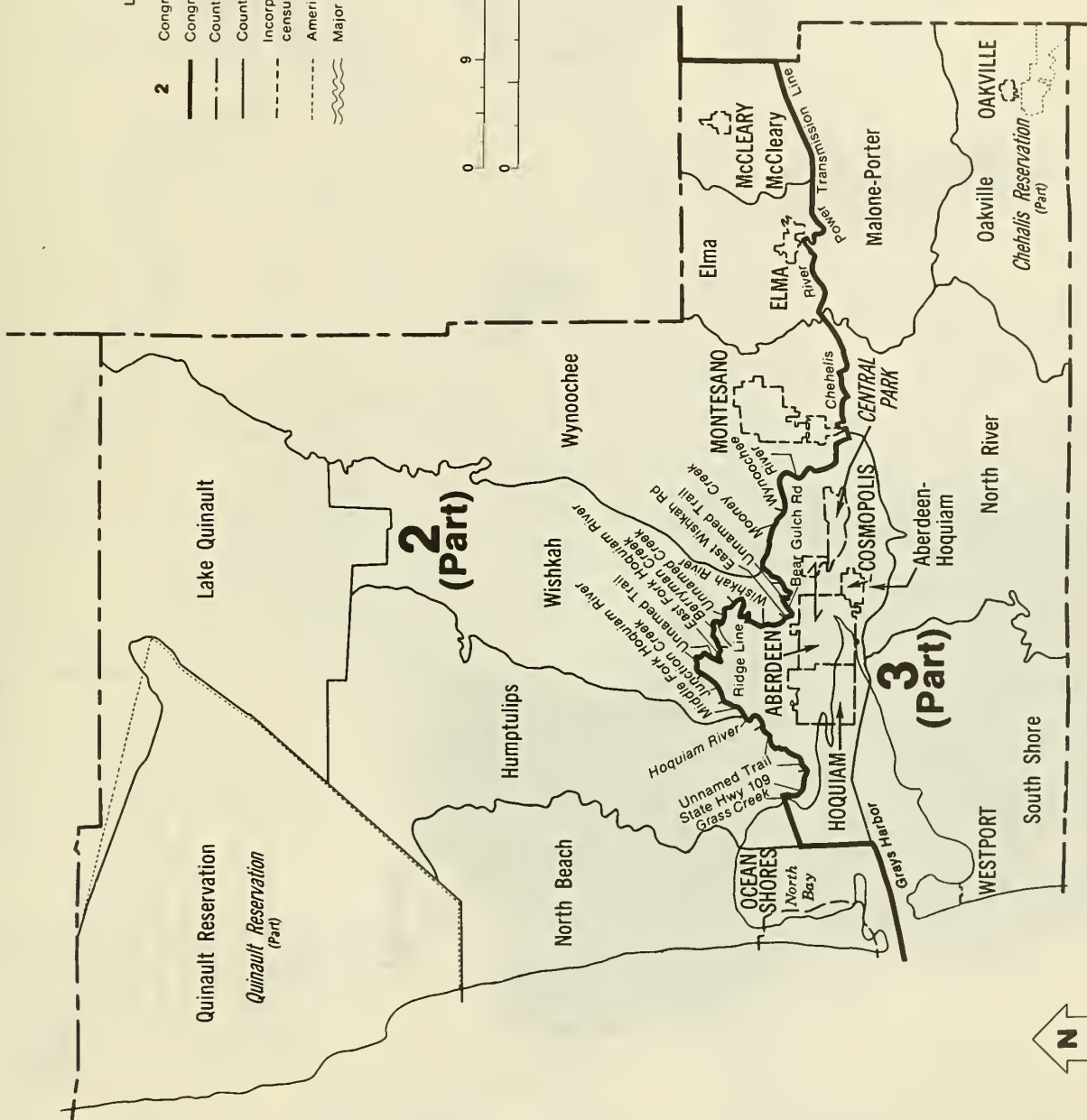
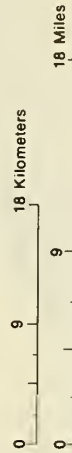
# Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY

### LEGEND

- 2**
- Congressional district number
  - Congressional district boundary
  - County boundary
  - County subdivision boundary
  - Incorporated place or census designated place boundary
  - American Indian reservation boundary
  - Major water feature

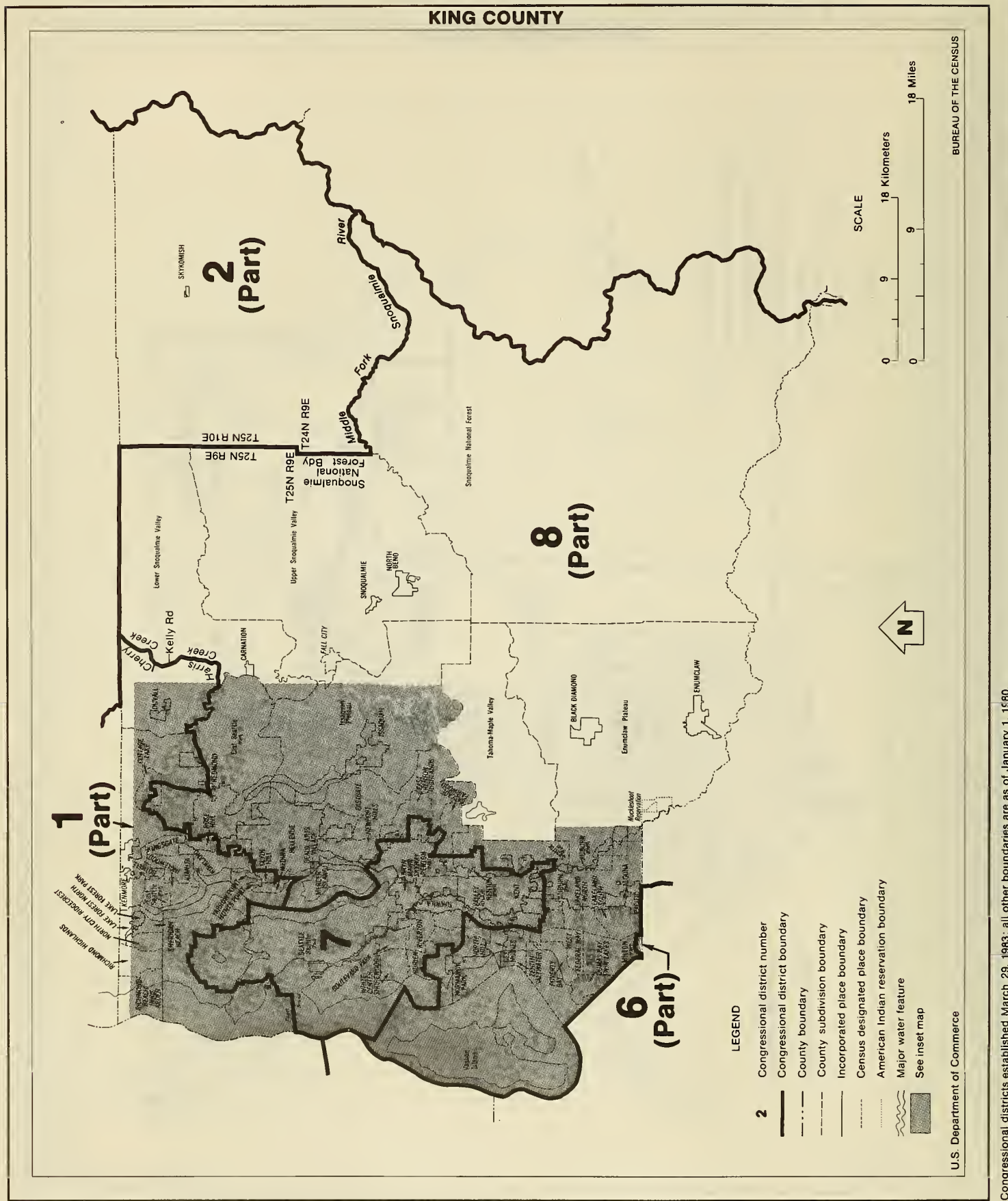
### SCALE



U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established March 29, 1983; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

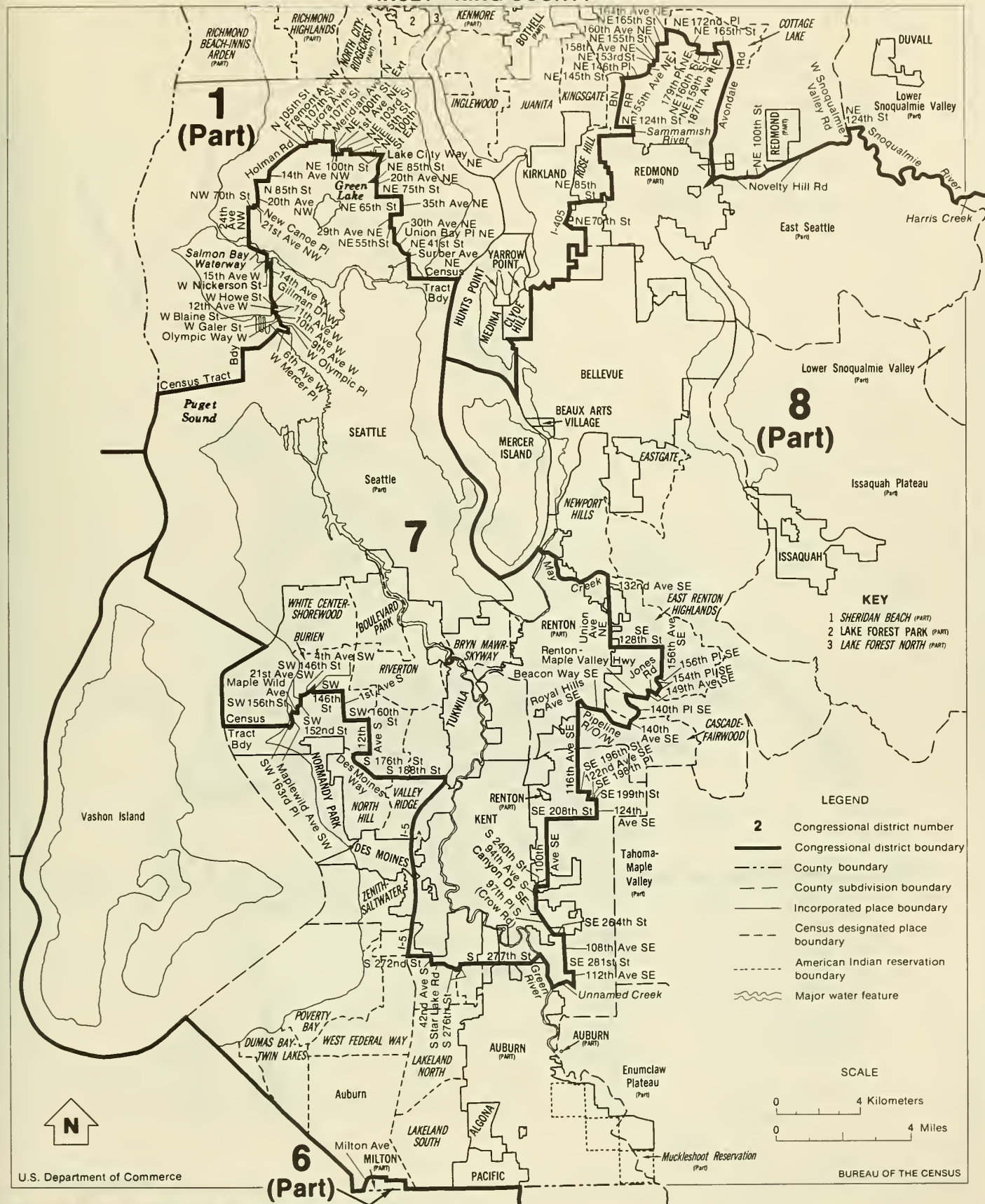


Congressional districts established March 29, 1983; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



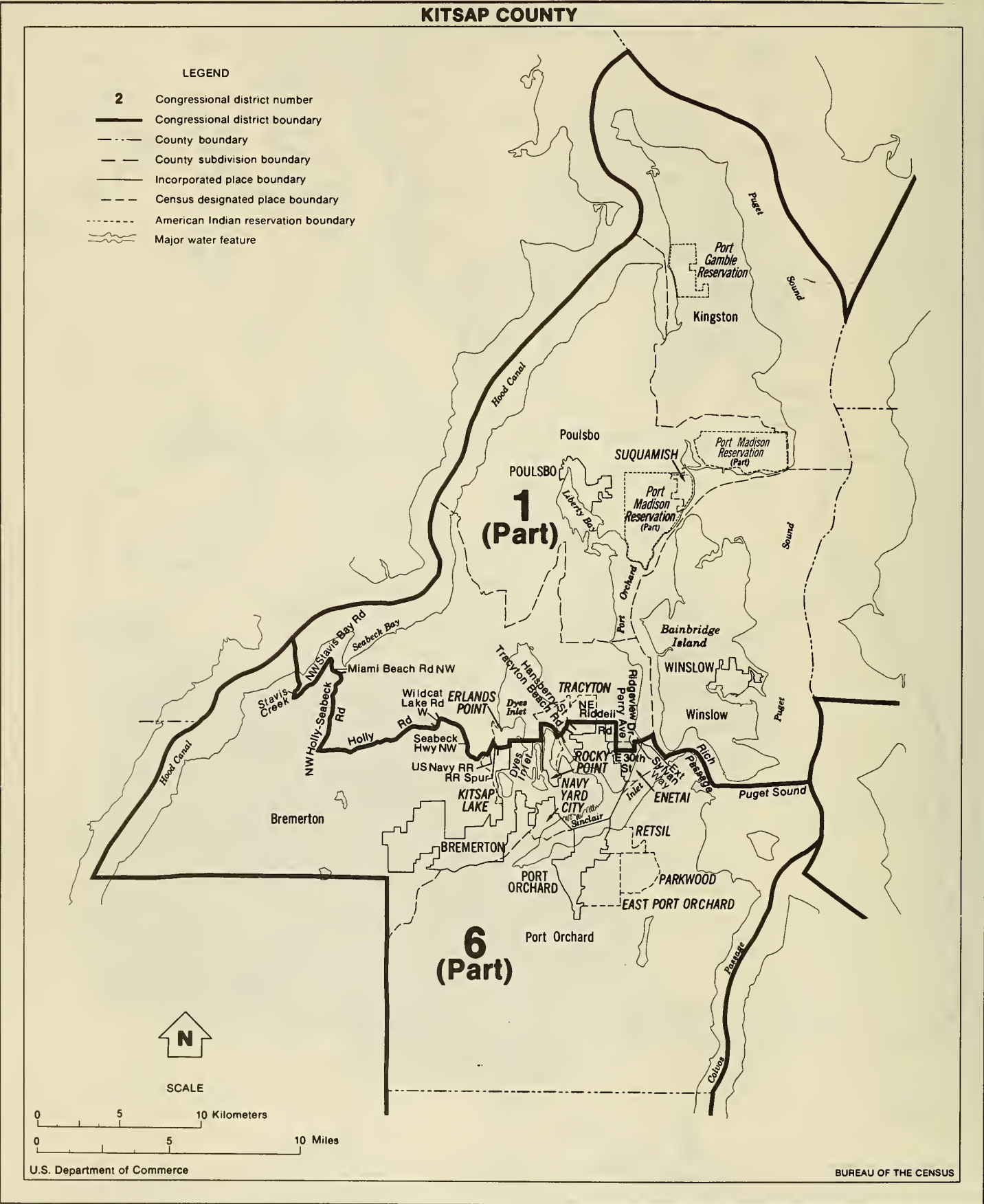
# Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## INSET - KING COUNTY



Congressional districts established March 29, 1983; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

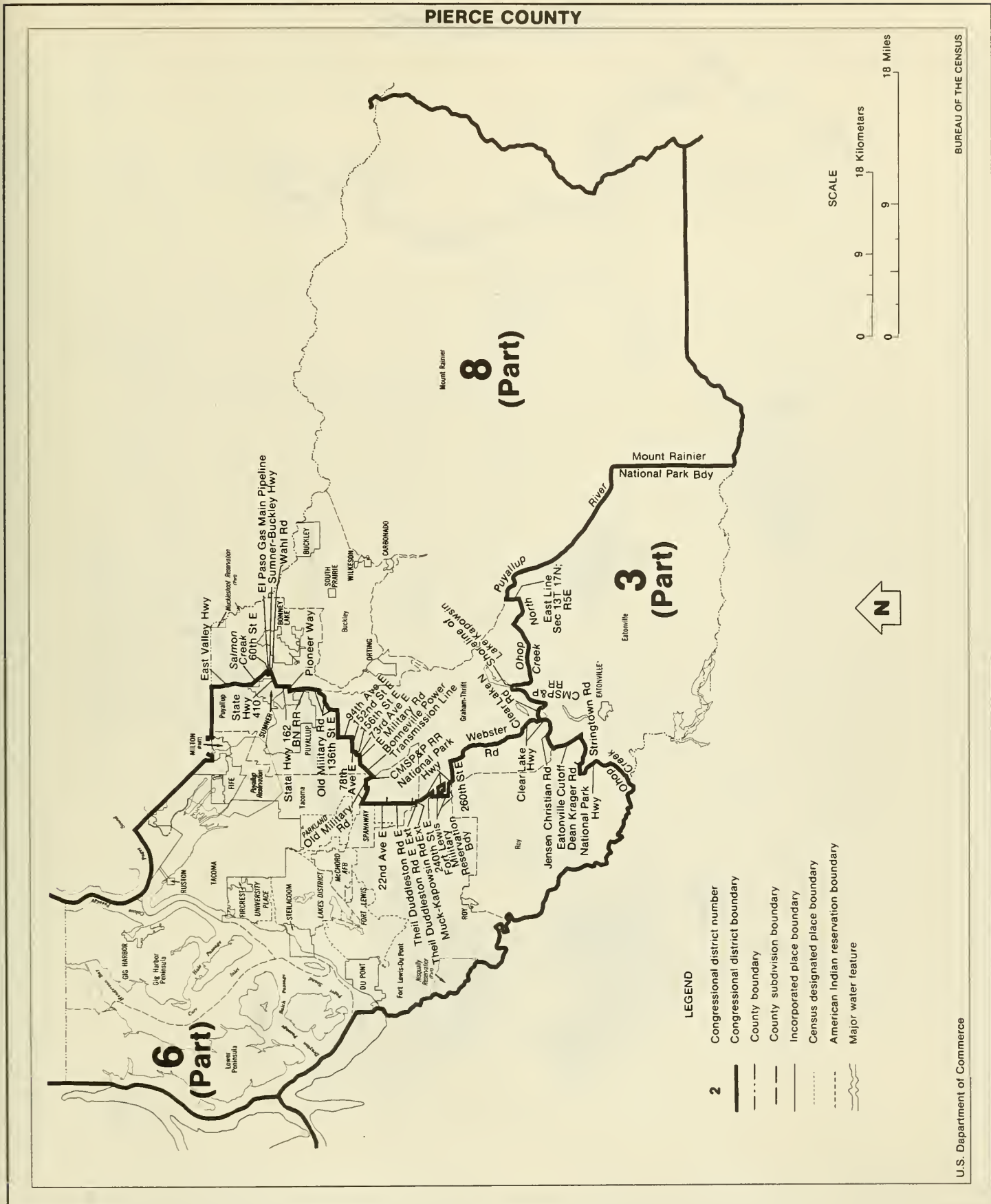
Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional districts established March 29,1983; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

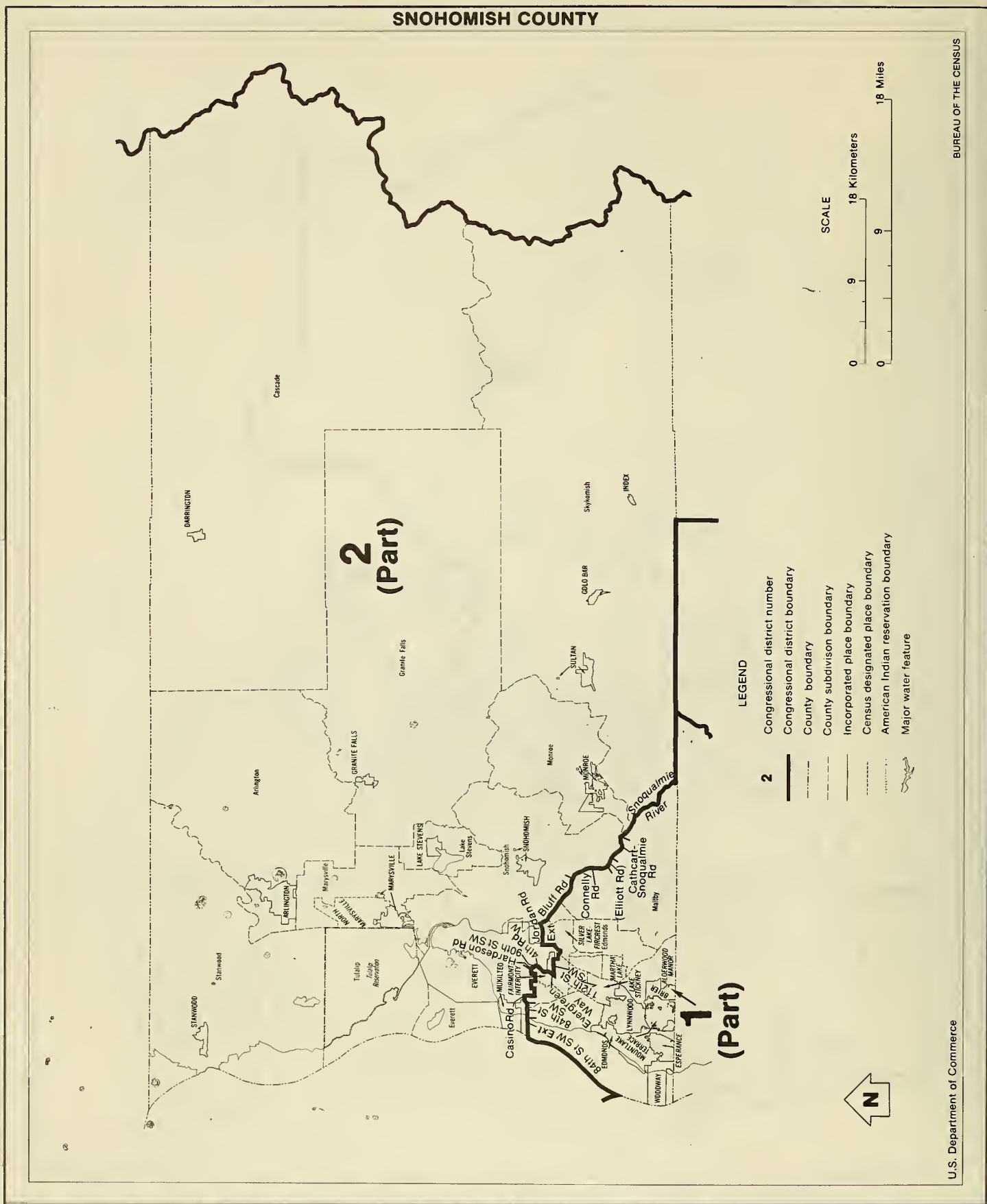


Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



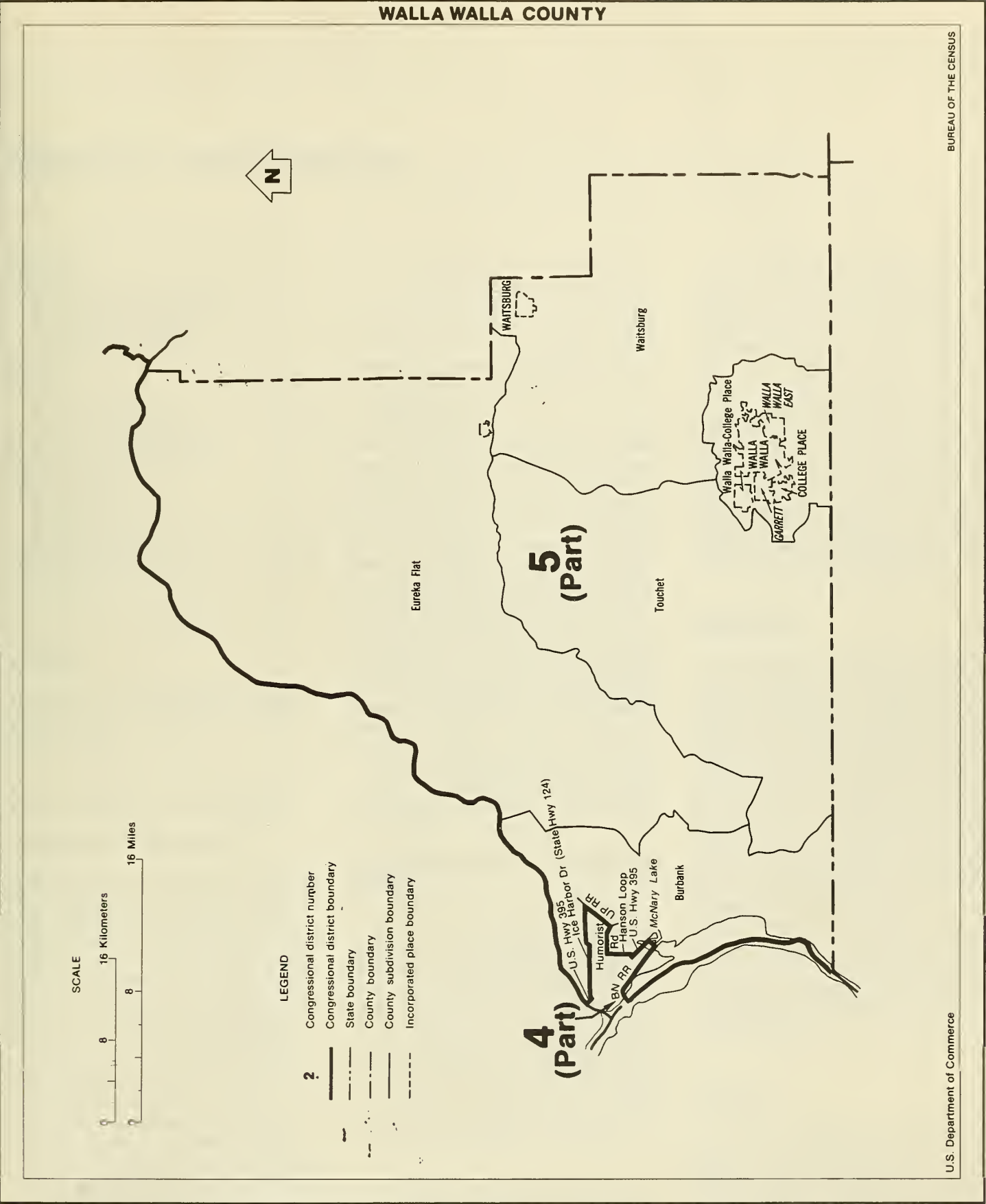
Congressional districts established March 29, 1983; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

# Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places





Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional districts established March 29, 1983; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.





Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES . . . . . A-1

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS . . A-1

    Congressional Redistricting . . . A-1

    Data Compilation for

        Congressional Districts . . . . . A-1

COUNTIES . . . . . A-1

PLACES . . . . . A-1

    Incorporated Places . . . . . A-2

    Census Designated Places . . . . . A-2

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS. . . . . A-2

URBAN AND RURAL

    RESIDENCE . . . . . A-2

        Urbanized Areas . . . . . A-2

        Rural Farm . . . . . A-2

AREA MEASUREMENTS . . . . . A-2

HISTORIC DATA . . . . . A-2

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.<sup>1</sup> This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 99th Congress, elected in 1984. They supersede districts of the 98th Congress, which were the first to reflect the 1980 apportionment. All States redrew their congressional district boundaries for the 98th Congress based on 1980 population except for Maine and Montana. Redistricting for the the 99th Congress will be restricted only to those States where further action is taken by the State legislatures or the courts. About a dozen States are expected to take such action. For the remaining States the congressional district boundaries of the 98th Congress continue in effect.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

**Data Compilation for Congressional Districts**

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

<sup>1</sup>Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports--incorporated places and census designated places--as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

### Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

### Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

### TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties,

are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

### URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

### Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

### Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

### AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

### HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.



## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL . . . . .	B-1
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS . . . . .	B-1
Household . . . . .	B-1
Relationship to Householder . . . . .	B-2
Householder . . . . .	B-2
Spouse . . . . .	B-2
Child . . . . .	B-2
Other Relative . . . . .	B-2
Nonrelative . . . . .	B-2
Unrelated Individual . . . . .	B-2
Family . . . . .	B-2
Group Quarters . . . . .	B-2
Inmates of Institutions . . . . .	B-2
Other . . . . .	B-2
Sex . . . . .	B-2
Race . . . . .	B-2
Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups . . . . .	B-3
Comparability With 1970 Census Data . . . . .	B-3
Spanish/Hispanic Origin . . . . .	B-4
Limitations of the Data . . . . .	B-4
Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population . . . . .	B-4
Comparability With 1970 Census Data . . . . .	B-4
Age . . . . .	B-5
Marital Status . . . . .	B-5
School Enrollment . . . . .	B-5
Years of School Completed . . . . .	B-5
Nativity and Place of Birth . . . . .	B-5
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English . . . . .	B-5
Ancestry . . . . .	B-6
Residence in 1975 . . . . .	B-6
Veteran Status . . . . .	B-6
Work Disability . . . . .	B-6
Public Transportation Disability . . . . .	B-6
Fertility (Children Ever Born) . . . . .	B-6
Means of Transportation to Work . . . . .	B-7
Reference Week . . . . .	B-7
Labor Force Status . . . . .	B-7
Employed . . . . .	B-7
Unemployed . . . . .	B-7
Industry and Occupation . . . . .	B-7
Class of Worker . . . . .	B-7
Private Wage and Salary Workers . . . . .	B-7

Government Workers . . . . .	B-7
Self-Employed Workers . . . . .	B-7
Unpaid Family Workers . . . . .	B-7
Labor Force Status in 1979 . . . . .	B-7
Worked in 1979 . . . . .	B-8
With Unemployment in 1979 . . . . .	B-8
Weeks of Unemployment in 1979 . . . . .	B-8
Income in 1979 . . . . .	B-8
Poverty Status in 1979 . . . . .	B-9
Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined . . . . .	B-9
Specified Poverty Level . . . . .	B-9
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS . . . . .	B-9
Living Quarters . . . . .	B-9
Housing Units . . . . .	B-9
Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data . . . . .	B-9
Year-Round Housing Units . . . . .	B-10
Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics . . . . .	B-10
Occupied Housing Units . . . . .	B-10
Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit . . . . .	B-10
Year Householder Moved Into Unit . . . . .	B-10
Vacant Housing Units . . . . .	B-10
Type of Vacant Unit . . . . .	B-10
Vacancy Status . . . . .	B-10
Tenure . . . . .	B-10
Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics . . . . .	B-10
Persons Per Room . . . . .	B-10
Bedrooms . . . . .	B-11
Kitchen Facilities . . . . .	B-11
Year Structure Built . . . . .	B-11
Units in Structure . . . . .	B-11
Stories in Structure . . . . .	B-11
Passenger Elevator . . . . .	B-11
Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use . . . . .	B-11
Bathrooms . . . . .	B-11
Source of Water . . . . .	B-11
Sewage Disposal . . . . .	B-11
Equipment and Fuels . . . . .	B-11
Heating Equipment . . . . .	B-11
Air-Conditioning . . . . .	B-12
Vehicles Available . . . . .	B-12
Telephone in Housing Unit . . . . .	B-12
Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking . . . . .	B-12
Financial Characteristics . . . . .	B-12

Value . . . . .	B-12
Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs . . . . .	B-12
Contract Rent . . . . .	B-12
Gross Rent . . . . .	B-12

### GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

### Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

**Householder**—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

**Child**—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Other Relative**—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

**Nonrelative**—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

### Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

### Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

### Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

**Inmates of Institutions**—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

**Other**—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

### Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

### Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.



Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

**Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups**—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Data**—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported



"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

### Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

**Limitations of the Data**—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

**Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population**—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Data**—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970



Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine



how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

### Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

### Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

### Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

### Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

### Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

### Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded



are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

### Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

### Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

### Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Employed**—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

**Unemployed**—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

### Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over.

For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

**Government Workers**—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

### Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.



## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

**Worked in 1979**—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

**With Unemployment in 1979**—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

**Weeks of Unemployment in 1979**—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

### Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned.

"Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account.

"Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment.

"Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a



particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over..	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

**Year-Round Housing Units**—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

### Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

**Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit**—“Persons per occupied housing unit” is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

**Year Householder Moved Into Unit**—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Type of Vacant Unit**—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either “seasonal and migratory” or “year-round.” “Seasonal” units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. “Migratory” units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. “Year-round” vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

**Vacancy Status**—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

*For sale only.* Vacant year-round units being offered “For sale only,” including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered “For sale only.”

*For rent.* Vacant year-round units offered “For rent,” and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

*Held for occasional use.* This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as “Held for occasional use.” Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as “seasonal.”

*Other vacants.* This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

**Tenure**—A housing unit is “owner occupied” if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as “renter occupied,” including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

### Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

**Persons Per Room**—“Persons per room” is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied



## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

**Bedrooms**—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Kitchen Facilities**—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

**Year Structure Built**—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Units in Structure**—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

**Stories in Structure**—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

**Passenger Elevator**—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

**Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use**—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

**Bathrooms**—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

**Source of Water**—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Sewage Disposal**—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

### Equipment and Fuels

**Heating Equipment**—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.



**Air-Conditioning**—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

**Vehicles Available**—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Telephone in Housing Unit**—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking**—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

## Financial Characteristics

**Value**—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

**Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

**Contract Rent**—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

**Gross Rent**—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

# Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . . C-1

Armed Forces. . . . . C-1

Crews of Merchant Vessels . . . . C-1

Persons Away at School . . . . . C-1

Persons in Institutions . . . . . C-1

Persons Away From Their  
Residence on Census Day . . . . C-1

Americans Abroad. . . . . C-2

Citizens of Foreign Countries. . . C-2

DATA COLLECTION

PROCEDURES. . . . . C-2

PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . . C-2

## USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

### Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

### Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

### Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

### Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

### Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be



## Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

### Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

### Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

INTRODUCTION . . . . . D-1

SAMPLE DESIGN . . . . . D-1

ERRORS IN THE DATA . . . . . D-1

    Calculation of Standard Errors . . . . . D-2

        Totals and Percentages . . . . . D-2

        Differences . . . . . D-2

        Means . . . . . D-2

        Medians . . . . . D-3

    Confidence Intervals . . . . . D-3

    Use of Tables To Compute

        Standard Errors . . . . . D-3

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES . . . . . D-3

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING

    ERROR . . . . . D-5

        Undercoverage . . . . . D-5

        Respondent and Enumerator

            Error . . . . . D-6

        Processing Error . . . . . D-6

        Nonresponse . . . . . D-6

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE

    DATA . . . . . D-6

INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and non-sampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of



a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

### Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

**Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors  $Se_x$  and  $Se_y$  of estimates  $x$  and  $y$ :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

**Means**—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root



of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

**Medians**—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

(2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated variance introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-



holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household		33-64
<i>Group</i>	<i>Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.</i>	
1	2 persons in housing unit	
2	3 persons in housing unit	
3	4 persons in housing unit	
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	

	<i>Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.</i>	
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	

	<i>Persons in All Other Housing Units</i>	
11	1 person in housing unit	
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	
17	<i>Persons in Group Quarters</i>	

### Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

<i>Group</i>	
1	Householder
2	Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

### Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

<i>Group</i>	<i>White Race</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Male</i>
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

	<i>Female</i>
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

*Persons Not of Spanish Origin*  
Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16

*Black Race*  
Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

*Asian, Pacific Islander Race*  
Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

*Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*  
Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

*Other Race (includes those races not listed above)*  
Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### Stage I—Type of Household

<i>Group</i>	<i>Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18</i>
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
		85	\$200 — \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	86	\$250 — \$299
		87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
		89	\$500 +
		90	Other Renter
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>	91	No Cash Rent
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner	
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>	
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>	
	<i>Value of House</i>	
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999	
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999	
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999	
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999	
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999	
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999	
7	\$150,000 +	
8	Other Owners	
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>	
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8	

	<i>Black Race</i>	
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	

	<i>Renter</i>	
	<i>White Race (persons of Spanish origin)</i>	
	<i>Rent Categories</i>	
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59	
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99	

	<i>Black Race</i>	
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102	
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102	
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102	
	<i>Other Race (includes those not listed above)</i>	
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102	

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group	
1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.



**Respondent and Enumeration Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

### EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1/</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2/</sup>													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1/</sup>													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household or family type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.2	0.6
Ancestry.....	1.6	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.4	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Residence in 1975.....	3.0	3.0	1.9
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.7	1.7	0.8
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Source of water.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Kitchen facilities.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.7	1.5	0.7
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.0	0.9	0.5

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

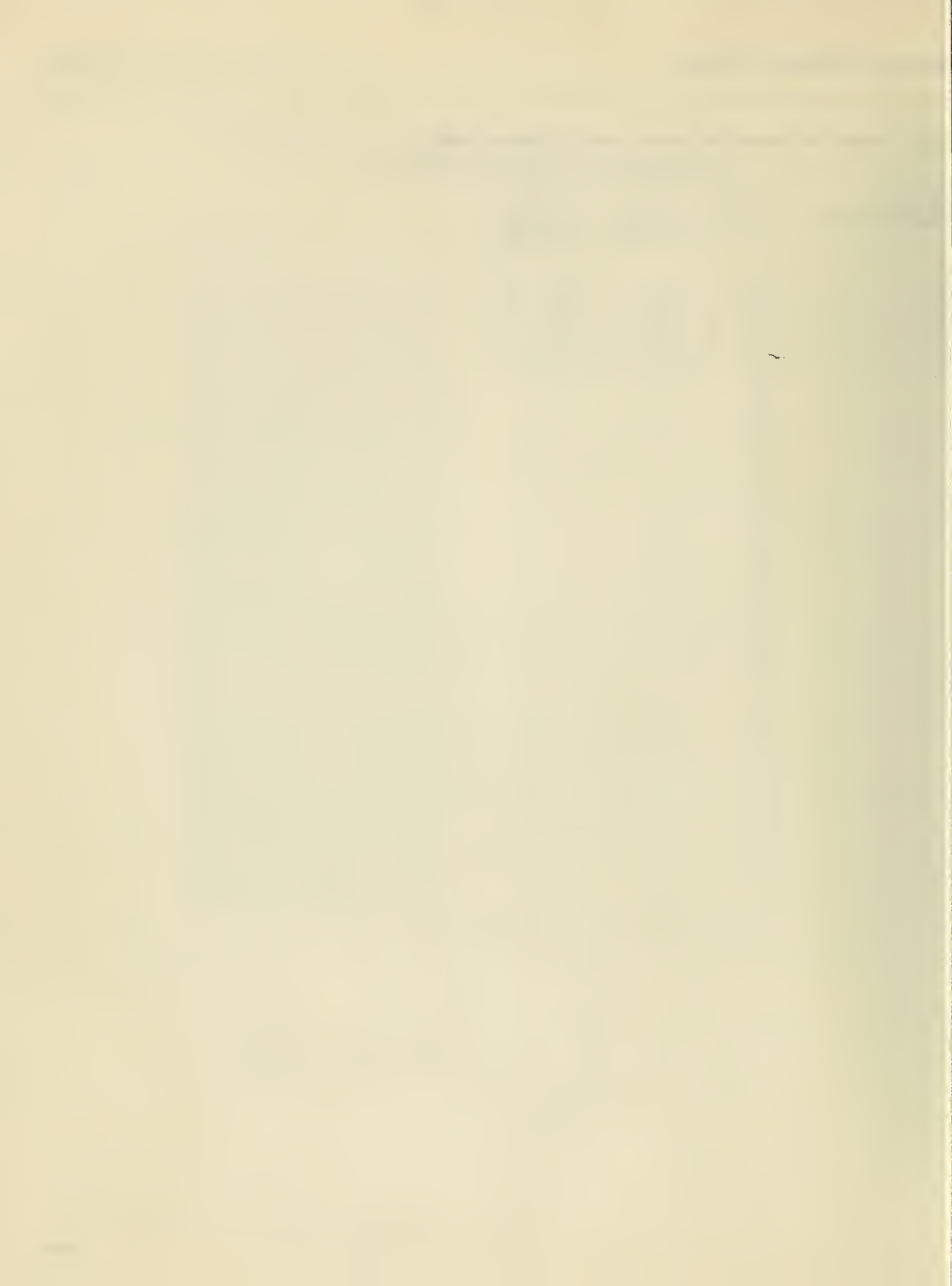
Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State  
Congressional Districts

	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State -----	4 132 156	16.8	1 689 450	16.8
District 1 -----	516 378	16.1	199 755	16.2
District 2 -----	516 568	16.9	230 106	16.9
District 3 -----	516 473	17.5	210 198	17.6
District 4 -----	516 426	18.2	211 073	18.4
District 5 -----	516 719	17.7	208 517	17.9
District 6 -----	516 561	15.8	201 293	15.8
District 7 -----	516 531	15.7	236 816	15.7
District 8 -----	516 500	16.3	191 692	16.2





## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.  
  
A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, *and* fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.  
  
Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

**Occupied without payment of cash rent** includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the



land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13.** Mark only one circle.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a.** Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a.** A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16.** If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A** public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

*Drilled wells*, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17.** A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19.** The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20.** This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21.** Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22.** If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ( { ) the two utilities.

- H23.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26.** Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27.** Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32.** Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a.** The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

##### 11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

##### *For persons born outside the United States:*

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.



# INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

## Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

## Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

b. Mark **Worked** at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.

c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.

d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No**, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark **No**, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

## Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

## Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

## Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

## Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.



Please fill out this  
official Census Form  
and mail it back on  
Census Day,  
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

# 1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:					
DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

## Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

## Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):  
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL  
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en  
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario  
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

### A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.





Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
		Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial
<b>2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?</b>  Fill one circle.  If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		<b>START</b> in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee
<b>3. Sex</b> Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female
<b>4. Is this person —</b>  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →
<b>5. Age, and month and year of birth</b>  a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
<b>6. Marital status</b>  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced
<b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</b>  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
<b>8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time?</b> Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related
<b>9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?</b>  Fill one circle.  If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10
<b>10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?</b>  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)
		CENSUS USE ONLY    A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	CENSUS USE ONLY    A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12  
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

**PERSON in column 7**

Last name \_\_\_\_\_ First name \_\_\_\_\_ Middle initial \_\_\_\_\_

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother  
☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative  
☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative  
☐ Partner, roommate  
☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian  
☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian  
☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian  
☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan  
☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo  
☐ Korean ☐ Aleut  
☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Indian (Amer.)  
Print tribe \_\_\_\_\_

a. Age at last birthday \_\_\_\_\_ c. Year of birth \_\_\_\_\_

b. Month of birth \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ 1 ☐ 8 ☐ 0 ☐ 0 ☐ 0  
☐ Apr.—June ☐ 9 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 1 ☐ 0  
☐ July—Sept. ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 3 ☐ 0  
☐ Oct.—Dec. ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 4 ☐ 0  
☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 5 ☐ 0  
☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 6 ☐ 0  
☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 7 ☐ 0  
☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 8 ☐ 0  
☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 9 ☐ 0

☐ Now married ☐ Separated  
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married  
☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)  
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano  
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican  
☐ Yes, Cuban  
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1  
☐ Yes, public school, public college  
☐ Yes, private, church-related  
☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

College (academic year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)  
☐ Finished this grade (or year)  
☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. ☐ I ☐ N ☐ O

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.  
☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.  
☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.  
☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

☐ One  
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters  
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters  
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters  
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters  
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters  
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters  
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters  
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters  
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters  
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?  
☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

☐ Yes, for this household only  
☐ Yes, but also used by another household  
☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities  
☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

☐ No  
☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?  
☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?  
☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A house on 10 or more acres  
☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999  
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999  
☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999  
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999  
☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999  
☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999  
☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999  
☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999  
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999  
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999  
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999  
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169  
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179  
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189  
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199  
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224  
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249  
☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274  
☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299  
☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349  
☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399  
☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499  
☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number \_\_\_\_\_ A6. Serial number \_\_\_\_\_

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied

☐ First form  
☐ Continuation

Vacant

☐ Regular  
☐ Usual home elsewhere  
☐ Group quarters

☐ First form  
☐ Continuation

C. For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —

☐ Year round use  
☐ Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.

C2. Vacancy status

☐ For rent  
☐ For sale only  
☐ Rented or sold, not occupied  
☐ Held for occasional use  
☐ Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?  
☐ Yes ☐ No

D. Months vacant

☐ Less than 1 month  
☐ 1 up to 2 months  
☐ 2 up to 6 months  
☐ 6 up to 12 months  
☐ 1 year up to 2 years  
☐ 2 or more years

E. Indicators

1. ☐ Mail return  
2. ☐ Pop./F

F. Total persons

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



<b>H13. Which best describes this building?</b> <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.</li> </ul>	<b>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<b>CENSUS USE</b> <b>H22a.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
0	0	0																														
1	1	1																														
2	2	2																														
3	3	3																														
4	4	4																														
5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														
<b>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?</b> <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 to 6</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 7 to 12</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</li> </ul>	<b>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<b>H22b.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
0	0	0																														
1	1	1																														
2	2	2																														
3	3	3																														
4	4	4																														
5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														
<b>H15a. Is this building —</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?</li> </ul>	<b>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</b> <p><b>a. Electricity</b>  \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge  Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p><b>b. Gas</b>  \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge  Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p><b>c. Water</b>  \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge  Yearly cost</p> <p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b>  \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge  Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<b>H22c.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
0	0	0																														
1	1	1																														
2	2	2																														
3	3	3																														
4	4	4																														
5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														
<b>H16. Do you get water from —</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?</li> </ul>	<b>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>H22d.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
0	0	0																														
1	1	1																														
2	2	2																														
3	3	3																														
4	4	4																														
5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														
<b>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, use other means</li> </ul>	<b>H24. How many bedrooms do you have?</b> <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
0	0	0																														
1	1	1																														
2	2	2																														
3	3	3																														
4	4	4																														
5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														
<b>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</li> </ul>	<b>H25. How many bathrooms do you have?</b> <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
0	0	0																														
1	1	1																														
2	2	2																														
3	3	3																														
4	4	4																														
5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														
<b>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Always lived here</li> </ul>	<b>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
0	0	0																														
1	1	1																														
2	2	2																														
3	3	3																														
4	4	4																														
5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														
<b>H20. How are your living quarters heated?</b> <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</li> </ul>	<b>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
0	0	0																														
1	1	1																														
2	2	2																														
3	3	3																														
4	4	4																														
5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														
	<b>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 automobile</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
0	0	0																														
1	1	1																														
2	2	2																														
3	3	3																														
4	4	4																														
5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														
	<b>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
0	0	0																														
1	1	1																														
2	2	2																														
3	3	3																														
4	4	4																														
5	5	5																														
6	6	6																														
7	7	7																														
8	8	8																														
9	9	9																														

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . .
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . .
- A condominium unit . . . . .
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . .

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ .00 OR None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ .00 OR None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

☐ Yes, contract to purchase

☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ .00 OR No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in payment

☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

☐ Yes, insurance included in payment

☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

1	2.	4.	2	2.	4.	3	2.	4.
S.S.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	S.S.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	S.S.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1
Yes	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	Yes	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	Yes	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
No	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	No	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	No	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5
	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7
	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8
	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9
4	2.	4.	5	2.	4.	6	2.	4.
S.S.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	S.S.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	S.S.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1
Yes	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	Yes	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	Yes	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
No	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	No	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	No	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5
	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7
	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8
	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9
7	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1		
Yes	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2		
No	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3		3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3		
	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		
	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5		
	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		
	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7		
	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		
	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9		



12. If this person was born in a foreign country –

a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?

☐ Yes, a naturalized citizen

☐ No, not a citizen

☐ Born abroad of American parents

---

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

<input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980	<input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969	<input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959
<input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974	<input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964	<input type="radio"/> Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

☐ Yes      ☐ No, only speaks English — *Skip to 14*

---

b. What is this language?

(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?

☐ Very well                      ☐ Not well

☐ Well                              ☐ Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.

(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nuerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago  
(April 1, 1975)?  
*If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place  
of residence there.*

☐ Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for  
next person*

☐ Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*

☐ No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago  
(April 1, 1975)?

(1) State, foreign country,  
Puerto Rico,  
Guam, etc.: \_\_\_\_\_

(2) County: \_\_\_\_\_


(3) City, town,  
village, etc.: \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits  
of that city, town, village, etc.?

☐ Yes ☐ No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?

Born before April 1965 —  
*Please go on with questions 17-33*

 Born April 1965 or later —  
*Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 (*five years ago*) was this person —

a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?

☐ Yes ☐ No

---

b. Attending college?

☐ Yes ☐ No

---

c. Working at a job or business?

☐ Yes, full time ☐ No

☐ Yes, part time

**18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?**  
*If Service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.*

☐ Yes      ☐ No — Skip to 19

**b. Was active-duty military service during —**  
*Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.*

- ☐ May 1975 or later
- ☐ Vietnam era (*August 1964–April 1975*)
- ☐ February 1955–July 1964
- ☐ Korean conflict (*June 1950–January 1955*)
- ☐ World War II (*September 1940–July 1947*)
- ☐ World War I (*April 1917–November 1918*)
- ☐ Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. <u>Limits</u> the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. <u>Prevents</u> this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. <u>Limits or prevents</u> this person from using public transportation? . . . . .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**20.** If this person is a female –

	None	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i>	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 11	<input type="radio"/> 12	<input type="radio"/> or more

21. If this person has ever been married –

a. Has this person been married more than once?

☐ Once                      ☐ More than once

---

b. Month and year of marriage?                      Month and year of first marriage?

(Month)      (Year)                      (Month)      (Year)

---

c. If married more than once – Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?

☐ Yes                      ☐ No

22a. Did this person work at any time **last week**?

☒ Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time.  
(Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)

☐ No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week  
(at all jobs)?  
*Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.*

Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?  
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.  
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

**a. Address (Number and street)** \_\_\_\_\_

*If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.*

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?

☐ Yes      ☐ No, in unincorporated area

d. County \_\_\_\_\_

e. State \_\_\_\_\_ f. ZIP Code \_\_\_\_\_

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?

Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?  
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.

☐ Car  
☐ Truck  
☐ Van  
☐ Bus or streetcar  
☐ Railroad  
☐ Subway or elevated

☐ Taxicab  
☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bicycle  
☐ Walked only  
☐ Worked at home  
☐ Other — Specify \_\_\_\_\_

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c.  
Otherwise, skip to 28. -----

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

[illegible]

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2		CENSUS USE ONLY	
<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i>      <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving      <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p>		<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input checked="" type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	
<p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2      <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4      <input type="radio"/> 6      <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3      <input type="radio"/> 5      <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>		<p>31b.      31c.      31d.</p> <p>1      1      1</p> <p>2      2      2</p> <p>3      3      3</p> <p>4      4      4</p> <p>5      5      5</p> <p>6      6      6</p> <p>7      7      7</p> <p>8      8      8</p> <p>9      9      9</p>	
<p>25. Was this person <u>temporarily absent</u> or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>		<p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p>	
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input checked="" type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>		<p>32a.      32b.</p> <p>1      1</p> <p>2      2</p> <p>3      3</p> <p>4      4</p> <p>5      5</p> <p>6      6</p> <p>7      7</p> <p>8      8</p> <p>9      9</p>	
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job      <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job      <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>		<p>32c.      32d.</p> <p>1      1</p> <p>2      2</p> <p>3      3</p> <p>4      4</p> <p>5      5</p> <p>6      6</p> <p>7      7</p> <p>8      8</p> <p>9      9</p>	
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p>1980      1978      1970 to 1974</p> <p>1979      1975 to 1977      1969 or earlier</p> <p><i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p>		<p>32e.      32f.</p> <p>1      1</p> <p>2      2</p> <p>3      3</p> <p>4      4</p> <p>5      5</p> <p>6      6</p> <p>7      7</p> <p>8      8</p> <p>9      9</p>	
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p>		<p>32g.      33.</p> <p>1      1</p> <p>2      2</p> <p>3      3</p> <p>4      4</p> <p>5      5</p> <p>6      6</p> <p>7      7</p> <p>8      8</p> <p>9      9</p>	
<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? <i>If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</i></p> <p><i>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</i></p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p><i>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</i></p> <p>c. Is this mainly — <i>(Fill one circle)</i></p> <p>Manufacturing      <input checked="" type="radio"/>      Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade      <input type="radio"/>      Other — <i>(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</i></p>		<p>32h.      33.</p> <p>1      1</p> <p>2      2</p> <p>3      3</p> <p>4      4</p> <p>5      5</p> <p>6      6</p> <p>7      7</p> <p>8      8</p> <p>9      9</p>	
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p><i>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</i></p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p><i>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</i></p>		<p>32i.      33.</p> <p>1      1</p> <p>2      2</p> <p>3      3</p> <p>4      4</p> <p>5      5</p> <p>6      6</p> <p>7      7</p> <p>8      8</p> <p>9      9</p>	
<p>30. Was this person — <i>(Fill one circle)</i></p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions      <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee</p> <p>State government employee</p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.)</p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated</p> <p>Own business incorporated</p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm</p>		<p>32j.      33.</p> <p>1      1</p> <p>2      2</p> <p>3      3</p> <p>4      4</p> <p>5      5</p> <p>6      6</p> <p>7      7</p> <p>8      8</p> <p>9      9</p>	
<p>31. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input checked="" type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p>		<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p><i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i></p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i></p> <p><i>OR None</i></p>	

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2



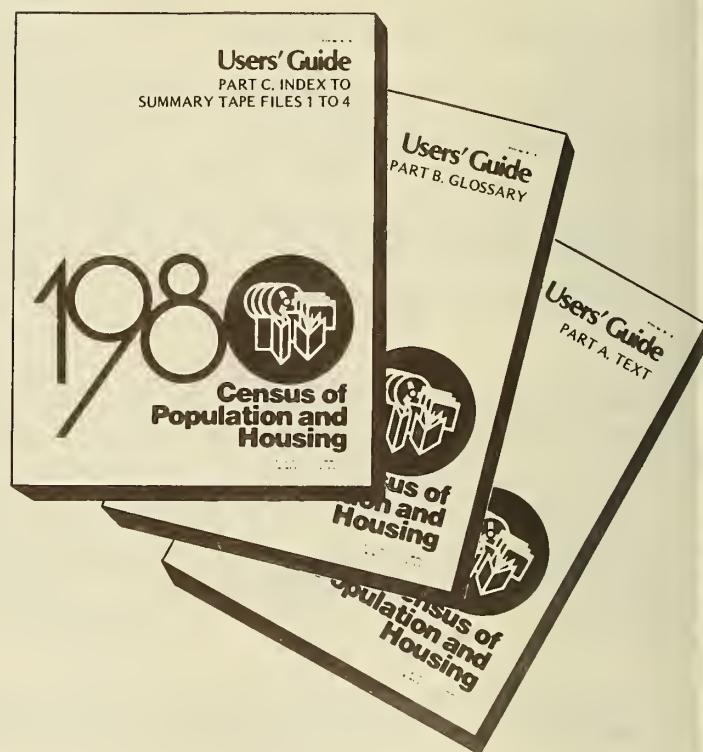
# 1980 Census of Population and Housing

## Users' Guide

The Users' Guide, a reference work on the 1980 census, is now available. It consists of:

- **Part A. Text**—Covers census data subjects; geographic considerations; reports, tapes, maps, and other products; services available to users; and many other topics.
- **Part B. Glossary**—Provides detailed definitions of population, housing, geographic, and technical terms.
- **Part C. Index to Summary Tape Files 1 to 4**—Provides an index, subject-by-subject, to the hundreds of tables in the four major summary tape series. Tells which tables have the desired data and also provides complete descriptions for all tables in these STF's.
- **Sources of Assistance**—Furnishes addresses and phone numbers of public and private sector organizations offering a variety of products and services, such as tape processing, area profiles, training, and reference assistance.
- **Updates**—Provide "Part A. Text" revisions on new developments relating to the 1980 census.

Other parts, including an index to reports, are planned for publication later.



Order from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Specify the stock numbers (S/N) given below and make check payable to Superintendent of Documents.

Part A. Text (S/N 003-024-03625-8)—\$5.50

Part B. Glossary; Sources of Assistance; and Updates  
(Supplement 1) (S/N 003-024-05004-8)—\$6.00

Part C. Index to Summary Tape Files 1 to 4  
(Supplement 2) (S/N 003-024-05771-9)—\$4.25



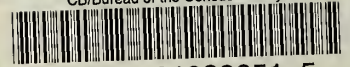








CB/Bureau of the Census Library



5 0673 01022651 5